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Berisha on 'Chauvinist' Claims by Mitsotakis

AU1507205793 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1730 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] We just received a report from the President's Press and Information Office. Asked by the ATA correspondent concerning yesterday statements by Greek Prime Minister Mitsotakis, President of the Republic Sali Berisha declared that regarding yesterday's analysis by the Greek prime minister on Albanian-Greek relations, I regretfully find out that the Greek Government responds to our desire and proposal to reduce tension and establish dialogue between our two governments and countries by presenting a series of unacceptable demands which, in several cases, conceal very dangerous pretensions.

Of course, the Albanian Government will soon give its assessment and response about these pretensions, but what worries me, and I think should worry the whole region and the international community, is the chauvinist dimension and threatening insinuations of this analysis, which testify to a policy followed by those nationalist circles that seek and attempt to spread destabilization in the region.

On this occasion, I want to remind the Greek prime minister as well as the international community that the year 1913, which he mentions in his analysis, is the year of the partition of the Albanian territories; that there is not an inch of foreign land in the territory of Albania, and that the Albanians, wherever they live, either as a compact population in Albania or in the neighboring states, are in their thousand-year-old lands. In the present turbulent situation in the Balkans, they are a factor of peace and stability. Through great efforts and difficulties, we are building a law-governed state and market economy in Albania. In the adjacent countries, self-controlled and with an admirable resistance, the Albanians are enduring the fierce nationalisms that have deprived them of human and national rights in conformity with all international acts and agreements.

I also believe that the officialism of North Epirus and its regional counterparts, which the Greek Government has attributed heretofore to ultranationalist and chauvinist circles here, are to be condemned and have unpredictable consequences for the country.

I also want to stress that Albania is determined to guarantee all rights and basic freedoms to the Greek minority, including the political, economic, educational, cultural, and religious rights defined by the Copenhagen Charter. The international community largely confirms this today and Prime Minister Mitsotakis has himself repeatedly recognized and highly appreciated this in his bilateral meetings and also in public. Albania is open to all institutions concerned with this problem.

We are undoubtedly waiting and ask that the same standards [words indistinct] that the Greek Government for Albanians, [word indistinct] the other ethnic (?states) that live in Greece. However, we consider it unacceptable and dangerous to use the minority rights issue to realize the aims and ambitions of those circles which, over many centuries, rose up against the abolition of the War Law [Ligji i Luftes] against Albania.

In the news conference, the Greek premier has gone so far as to intervene in Albania's internal affairs, even so far as interfering in our alliances, and this is completely unacceptable. For us, as a [word indistinct] and independent country, Albania is free and will chose its own friendships and alliances, excluding of course dictatorships of all kinds.

Despite this, although I do not agree with the unacceptable demands and the chauvinist dimension of the stand maintained by the Greek side, I express once again our determination to reestablish dialogue and treat the existing problems in the spirit of tolerance and understanding so that good neighborliness may dominate relations between the two countries.

Berisha Urges UN Presence in Kosovo

PM1507122093 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 14 Jul 93 p A9

[Report on interview with Albanian President Sali Berisha by Hans-Ingvar Johnsson in Tirana; no date given]

[Text] Tirana—Kosovo must be put under UN control with the major aim of preventing a conflict which could develop into a major Balkan war, Albanian President Sali Berisha said emphatically. In an interview with DAGENS NYHETER he said that it is unrealistic to envisage Kosovo forming part of Serbia.

However, Berisha rules out border changes through the use of force. Once the United Nations is on the ground in Kosovo, the problems of the future must be tackled at the negotiating table. Various solutions—such as a confederation, for example—are possible, if all the parties involved show "goodwill."

However, Berisha remarked that no such goodwill have been noted in Serbia, which has so far opposed any UN presence in Kosovo. And the other day Belgrade said "no" to an extension of the mandate of the small group of CSCE observers who have been allowed to work in the province. Thus the Serbian leaders are opposed to any international involvement.

"We are insisting that the Kosovo question be linked to the sanctions against rump Yugoslavia," Berisha said.

The Serbian policy which aims at a greater Serbia will continue as long as "the international community" does not intervene—of this Berisha is convinced.

The positions of the parties in Kosovo are deadlocked. The Albanians want the province to leave Serbia as soon as possible. The Serbs in their turn seem to want to see the Albanians leave Kosovo.

There are no independent observers who believe that the Serbs could contemplate letting go of the province they call the "cradle of the nation" voluntarily. Berisha was at pains to stress that according to the 1974 constitution—which was suspended by Milosevic—Kosovo was a part of the federal Yugoslav republic which has ceased to exist.

He finds the "cradle of the nation" argument primitive. "Historical and archeological facts" clearly show, he said, that the Albanians' forefathers were there in the Middle Ages, long before the Serbs. And it is a fact that Kosovo's population today is over 90 percent Albanian.

He believes that a partition of the province is impossible.

There is no region where the Serbian minority numbers more than 25 percent.

It has been said that if there is an explosion of violence in Kosovo the province's borders with Albania and Macedonia, where at least one-third of the population is Albanian, would be wiped out. Berisha is definitely counting on the rest of the world, including the United States, coming to the rescue. He does so despite the lack of intervention in Bosnia.

According to the president, the Albanian armed forces are in the middle of a phase of "reconstruction," but the country's economy does not permit any large-scale defense spending. At present defense spending takes up on seven percent of the national budget.

Earlier this year Berisha visited NATO headquarters and as a political gesture with an eye on the future he has even sought Albanian membership.

He has also turned toward Turkey with which Albanian has signed a number of agreements in the military field. Since the end of last year Albania has also been a member of the organization of Islamic states.

However, Berisha denied emphatically that this means that relations with Western Europe have been give low priority.

There has been a drastic deterioration in Greek-Albanian relations in recent weeks, since the Greeks expelled around 15,000 Albanians who were said to be working illegally. The expulsions were ordered after a Greek Orthodox priest was ordered to leave southern Albania accused of calling for border changes.

"Greece and Albania are natural friends," Berisha said, "but unfortunately there are certain circles in Greece which are trying to create enemies everywhere."

The crises and the war in the former Yugoslavia have slowed down all progress in Albania, said Berisha, who is nevertheless surprised that so much that is positive has happened to the country's economy in the last year.

The currency has been stabilized, inflation has been brought under control—price trends in May even showed minus 0.5 percent—and the private sector has been expanding satisfactorily.

Agriculture is on its way to being fully privatized and price rises mean that production is increasing. But Albania cannot be expected to feed itself until 1995—for the time being the country is dependent on food deliveries from Italy and the EC.

Unemployment and industrial decline remain major problems, and the domestic political scene in Albania is stormy. In practice the president acts as the leader of the ruling Democratic Party.

He launched a savage attack on the socialists and the other two opposition parties which have been boycotting parliament for some weeks as part of the campaign for a new constitution.

The controversy is largely about the role and powers of the president. It is undeniable that it is Berisha who today dominates Albanian politics. The 49-year-old former heart surgeon is far from uncontroversial, but at present it is difficult to see any alternative to him.

Berisha himself praised the Albanian people for its patience and courage on "the march into the unknown," toward a market economy.

He recalled the situation only two years ago. Empty shelves in the stores, long lines, and high prices. Today the shelves are full and the lines have disappeared. But prices are still high for many Albanians.

Today Berisha is at least more hopeful about the future than he was only six months ago—but he is deeply worried by the shadows hanging over Kosovo.

Association Demands Greece Restore 'Seized' Lands

AU1507174893 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] As the legitimate representative of the Albanian Cam community, violently expelled by Greek chauvinism in ethnic cleansing between 1913 and 1945, the Cameria Patriotic Political Association held a meeting yesterday and officially demanded that the Greek parliament and government permit the return of ethnic Albanians to their lands in Cameri, have their possessions and stolen property that were unjustly seized returned together with all indemnities; to recognize and guarantee all the same rights of the Cams, in line with international law, that the Greek minority in Albania enjoys; and asks the People's Assembly to reexamine the Law on Land Ownership and return land to its legitimate owners. This will lead to the recognition and the return of Cam property by the Greek state. We want to inform all international institutions of our demands and insist that they intervene in solving them.

Camdessus Writes to Berisha Concerning Agreement

AU1507203093 Tirana ATA in English 1811 GMT 15 Jul 93

["Second Agreement Between IMF and Albania Signed—Camdessus' Letter to President Berisha"—ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 15 (ATA)—Mr. Camdessus, director of the IMF, wrote a letter to President Berisha on occasion of the approval of the second agreement between the IMF and Albania for the three year program ESAF [expansion unknown], by the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund.

Dear Mr. President,

It is a great pleasure to me to report you that today before noon, the IMF Executive Board approved the request of your government for three-year agreement under ESAF program. This is a significant event for Albania on the move to stable progress. Simultaneously it is a success to fully restore stability.

I will stress that in today's morning meeting of the Board of Directors, there was a strong sentiment of admiration and support for the endeavours and determination of Albania to establish stability and carry out reforms. Despite the hard tasks facing you, we are firmly sure that your government will overcome them and will continue to resolutely apply the program in order to attain the desired results.

I made known your program to the major donors of Albania and I personally encouraged them to keep to provide support for the reform.

In closing I would point to the fair cooperation between your government and our institutions. In this context I highly appreciate your personal efforts to crown with success Albania's first program with the fund. We want to develop cooperation with Albania cherishing the same sentiment of mutual cooperation and confidence to attain our common goal, that is, better economic future of Albania.

Strikers Threaten To Halt Electricity Supply

AU1507185693 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Report by Arben Karapici]

[Text] A denouncement stating that the strike staged by the energy corporation employees is illegal arrived in the Tirana Court today. It is not known what position will the court adopt. The top justice official in Tirana answered my persistent demands for a meeting with a refusal.

Meanwhile, at noon today Mr. Agim Bendo held a closed doors meeting with the minister of industry and mineral and energy resources. For more than an hour, they talked about the strike. Even after this meeting, they remained silent in front of the Radio Tirana microphone. What can be said is that, according to Article 9 of the Law on Strikes, the strike is considered suspended and the court should adopt a decision within 10 days.

Meanwhile, the strike staged by energy employees has escalated. The strikers' threats have so far been concentrated only in one direction: in abandoning the place of work. The shifts have not been changed in the hydropower stations in Koman, Vau i Dejes, Fierze, Elbasan, and Korce. Nevertheless, the workers who were left with no substitutes continue work normally. Meanwhile in Ulez, Fier, and Ballsh, the shifts have changed normally. The strikers have threatened to halt the electric supply, excluding those sectors that bring serious social and vital consequences. This threat has still not been executed.

Though with difficulty, work in the general system of the energy corporation continues without problems, Mr. Fation Tugu, director of this corporation, told Radio Tirana today.

Commission Suspends Strike

AU1507195893 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1730 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] We have just been informed that the strike commission decided to suspend the strike until the Tirana District Court begins investigating the case.

Zhelev Rejects SDS Proposal on Nov Elections

AU1507183293 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Bulgarian society needs a democratic alternative for the current confrontational bipolar model, an alternative likely to guarantee accelerated reform and the solution of urgent problems, wherein we are dangerously lagging behind.

This is what President Zhelyu Zhelev declared in an extensive interview with Radio Free Europe [RFE]. He also stated that he considers 14 November 1993 the deadline for new parliamentary elections, as proposed by the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS], totally unrealistic. According to President Zhelev, an early election is hardly likely to change anything in parliament, and would only halt the progress of reform already underway, in its initial stage.

The president pointed out that the major task of the public and politicians is to pursue and accelerate the reform under its most important aspects, namely prompt land restitution and the implementation of decisive measures for just social privatization. This task can only be accomplished by legislation, not demonstrations.

Replying to a question about the unequivocal support accorded by Federal Chancellor Kohl, Council of Europe General Secretary Catherine Lalumiere, and British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd, President Zhelev answered as follows:

[Begin recording] The public figures you mentioned are coming from well established democracies, where not only democratic traditions, but also the democratic institutions themselves have been consolidated, and they realize perfectly that democracy cannot exist without stable, democratically elected institutions. In addition to this, they know better than we do that after such institutions have been elected, they must complete their term of office. Democracy can hardly be implemented otherwise. Democracy cannot exist as long as street demonstrations determine the replacement of institutions. In using the word "street demonstration" I do not necessarily imply a negative connotation. There was a time when street demonstrations, in fact, contributed to removing totalitarian institutions. However, they were not legitimate institutions, they were not established on the basis of democratic elections, whereas we are already holding democratic, multiparty elections for the third time. The institutions stemming from them really deserve to be supported.

Millions of people are standing behind the institutions, while those who demonstrate in the streets are only a few thousand. [end recording]

SDS Plans New No-Confidence Motion in Cabinet

AU1507114793 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Today the parliamentary group of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] will submit a new motion for a vote of no confidence in the government in connection with Council of Ministers Decree No. 102. The SDS' avowed motives for this move are that this decree encroaches upon the rights and interests of citizens and municipalities, and that the government is misusing its legislative powers and coming into conflict with the Constitution.

According to the regulations of the National Assembly, three days must elapse before a debate can be held on the motion.

Berov: 'No Intention of Resigning' Over Ruling

AU1507114493 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Telephone report by Kalina Stancheva on meeting of Council of Ministers in Sofia—live]

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Lyuben Berov has no intention of resigning, nor will he do so. I learned with amazement from newspaper articles that the prime minister would react in this manner if the Supreme Court annuls another government decision, said government spokesman Raycho Raykov, adding that he was authorized to make this statement.

Raykov also announced that the government had held a closed meeting today and decided that, irrespective of what pronouncement the Constitutional Court may issue during the next few hours in connection with the duel between the Supreme Court and the Council of Ministers, the Council of Ministers would show due respect for the acts of the judiciary and accept yesterday's ruling on the reinstatement of BTA Director General Ivo Indzhev. However, the Council of Ministers will make a further application to the National Assembly asking it to adopt a resolution confirming that only the National Assembly is competent to make decisions of this nature.

Later Raykov reported that Deputy Prime Minister Valentin Karabashev also intends, irrespective of the ruling by the Constitutional Court, to propose that the government carefully review the issue of the reinstatement of the five dismissed members of the Supervisory Board of the Privatization Agency who were government appointees. In other words, Karabashev has apparently not changed his view that the five members had not fulfilled their duties under the law and had committed violations of the law in their work. [passage omitted]

Zhelev: Politics Without Morality 'Dangerous'

AU1507205393 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 13 Jul 93 pp 1, 5

["Exclusive" interview with Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev by Petr Prazak; place and date not given: "I Am in Favor of Liberalism"]

[Text] "I have always been a proponent of liberal values belonging to democracy. These values can assume different forms in different conditions, however. Liberalism should adjust to these historical conditions. In the case in question, it must adjust to the transition from a totalitarian society to democracy," Zhelyu Zhelev, writer, philosopher, former dissident, and now Bulgarian president, told us in an exclusive interview with LIDOVE NOVINY.

[Prazak] Mr. President, there have been demonstrations in Sofia and other Bulgarian cities demanding your resignation. What do your opponents have against you?

[Zhelev] My adversaries are people who, owing to their not very wise policy, lost power just one year after they won the elections according to the rules of parliamentary democracy. Today, they are searching for an excuse for their mistakes. I served as a good enough target for them. That is, I was the one who reproached them for their errors.

[Prazak] Can a situation arise in which your resignation would be the best solution?

[Zhelev] This in not a personal question, not a question of relations among individual parties. This is a question of ruling the country, and touching upon the principal trends in the development of our democracy. The thing is whether the institutions of this parliamentary democracy, which were established after the recent elections, will remain stable. If we destroy the constitutional institutions, we also destroy parliamentary democracy, and return to the times of revolutionary changes, when situations are solved on the streets.

[Prazak] In the Czech Republic, screenings are an important problem....

[Zhelev] In our country we have often spoken about this issue, but we have done nothing substantial in that respect. Recently, parliament decided not to allow the opening of police records on individual people. The penalty for this is up to six years in jail. I believe, however, that some day we will have to open them. Everyone should have the opportunity to find out what the documents on him contain. In the case of politicians, those who are running for parliament, and ministers, the files should be open to public. People should have the right to know who they are voting for.

[Prazak] Adam Michnik [former Solidarity activist and editor of Polish daily GAZETA WYBORCZA] (by the way, an uncompromising adversary of screening) visited Bulgaria recently. He supported you in your conflict with the Union of Democratic Forces. Among the politicians in Central and Eastern Europe, you have more friends, as far as I know.

[Zhelev] Certainly, but in a certain sense, only. It would certainly be bold to say that Havel is my friend, even though I do consider him as my friend. We are not friends in the strict sense of the word. Our friendly relations are based on our obligations toward the state and have developed on that basis. I also highly appreciate Hungarian President Goncz, but it would be to strong to speak about a real friendship.

[Prazak] Michnik, Havel, Goncz—they have tried, all their lives, to combine politics with morality....

[Zhelev] In conditions of democracy, it is necessary to keep trying to combine these two spheres of the spiritual world of man. Politics without morality is a dangerous thing. History shows what happens if a politician stops governing himself according to morality, according to the most important principles of normal human relations. I am afraid, however, of something else: There are people who believe that their truth, or their version of morality, is the only way in which we should understand the things surrounding us.

[Prazak] Have you easily become accustomed to the life of a president?

[Zhelev] In a certain way, I have. There were police surrounding me when I was a dissident, now they are here around me when I am president.

[Prazak] What are you going to do after you leave office?

[Zhelev] I would like to publish various ideas that I have, which I believe are important.

Government Refers Indzhev Case to Parliament

AU1507185793 Sofia BTA in English 1541 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA)—At a closed sitting today, the Council of Ministers accepted in full yesterday's ruling of the Supreme Court reinstating Mr. Ivo Indzhev as BTA director general, government's spokesman Raycho Raykov informed. The cabinet will refer the case to the National Assembly and propose that the issue be resolved by the Bulgarian Parliament as stipulated in the Supreme Court's decision, the government's spokesman went on to say. He repeated the grounds for Mr. Ivo Indzhev's dismissal, including his articles described as antigovernment in effect. Reminding that Mr. Indzhev is a civil servant, the spokesman said that in a similar case of personal disagreement with the policy of the government, the former chairman of the Posts and Telecommunications Committee, Mr. Stefan Sofiyanski, "made a befitting decision and walked out of the cabinet he leveled criticism at."

Speaking on behalf of Prime Minister Lyuben Berov, the spokesman denied the allegations made by some papers

that if the Supreme Court reversed yet another decision of the government, the prime minister would give in his resignation. The prime minister, Mr. Raykov said, has never said such a thing, he has no intention to step down unless his resignation is demanded in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Constitution.

The government dismissed Mr. Indzhev on June 3 for criticizing the state institutions and expressing negative attitude towards the government despite his position as a state-employed servant.

The Constitutional Court today made an interpretation of a Council of Ministers request, which concerns the Indzhev case.

Under Article 125, Paragraph 2 of the Constitution, the Supreme Court is competent to fulfill the functions of the Supreme Administrative Court in disputes over the legality of Council of Ministers and ministerial acts until new statutory and procedural laws on the judiciary are passed. By this interpretation the Constitutional Court answers the request filed by the Council of Ministers, Milena Zhablenska, member of the Constitutional Court said today.

Skipper Files Complaint Against Romanian Authorities

AU1607063093 Sofia BTA in English 1936 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Ruse, July 15 (BTA)—Petur Beron, a Bulgarian tugboat bound for Ukraine with five empty barges and a barge carrying engine-driven trucks, is still detained at the Romanian port of Galati, the Bulgarian River Lines said. Skipper Dobri Dobrev has filed a protest with the Romanian authorities, who are expected to cite reasons for this unlawful act.

The managers of the Bulgarian River Lines requested the Ruse customs and the UN monitors here issue a document certifying Petur Beron was not an embargo buster as had been claimed by the Romanian authorities. When detaining the ship in Galati on an earlier occasion. The dispute then concerned a barge carrying 107 tons [tonnes] of sodium perborate for a Skpoje firm, which had been unloaded in Lom and checked by the embargo control authorities in Ruse on July 2. This document will be sent to the Foreign Ministry, which should raise the issue along diplomatic channels, according to Bulgarian River Lines Executive Director Dimitur Stanchev.

Other departments have also reported cases of unmotivated detention of Bulgarian barge trains by the Romanian authorities. The minister of transport has been asked to help check Bulgarian vessels at Bulgarian river ports, where enough monitors, equipment and customs officers are available.

NSD Members Form New Political Party

AU1607080193 Sofia 24 CHASA in Bulgarian 10 Jul 93 p 2

[Report by 24 CHASA staff: "Khristo Ivanov Established a New Party of His Own"]

[Text] Khristo Ivanov, from the New Alliance For Democracy [NSD], assumed the leadership of a new party which is provisionally called "Democratic Bulgaria" Alliance. The name is still disputed because some of the party's founding fathers reportedly considered the name as being too pompous.

Another two NSD members, namely Yordan Todorov and Petur Kharizanov, became cofounders of the party. They formerly belonged to the United Christian-Democratic Center and to the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS]. Several extraparliamentary rank and file members of the United Christian-Democratic Center have also joined.

The new alliance intends to serve as a link between the NSD and its supporters, because a direct connection between the Alternative Social-Liberal Party [ASP] and Dimitur Ludzhev's New Policy Center has so far been missing, according to Mr. Ivanov. He expressed his conviction that Nikola Vasilev's people [ASP members] would welcome the idea. The ASP and NSD deputies, however, were greatly surprised, on learning about the new formation yesterday.

Dimitur Ludzhev, head of the New Policy Center, provided the following, sarcastic comment: "All sorts of little parties, formed by ambitious little men, who are in a hurry to jump on the leaders' bandwagon are sprouting all over the place." I do not need any mediators, he added.

It is not unlikely that Khristo Ivanov and his inner circle may be expelled from the NSD, taking into account the fact that frictions between him and the group, on various other issues, have been reported.

Government Decides To Curtail Sofia Mayor's Powers

AU1507202293 Sofia BTA in English 1843 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA)—At a regular meeting today, the cabinet decided to open a border checkpoint in connection with the opening and operation of a ferry service on the Danube between Nikopol, Bulgaria, and Turnu Magurele, Romania.

The cabinet approved a report by Deputy Prime Minister Valentin Karabashev on the accord on trade in textile articles between the European Community and Bulgaria. No information was available on quotas, as it constitutes a trade secret.

The government approved a report by the Bulgarian National Bank deputy governor on the third meeting of the working group on finance and banking within the framework of the Black Sea Economic cooperation held in Varna in mid-June.

The cabinet permitted the Turkish warship Sokolu Mehmed to call at the Varna Port on August 4 and 5.

The cabinet today approved amendments to the local self-government and local administration act. The amendments envisage the introduction of a two-tier government system (municipalities and regions), i.e. the abolition of the district administrative unit existing only de jure. It is proposed to establish the office of Sofia Regional Governor. The regional governor would be appointed by the Council of Ministers. He/she would supervise the decisions of the Municipal Council and would be authorized to stop them and refer them to court or reverse decisions of the Sofia mayor inconsistent with law.

The Council of Ministers approved the appointment of Konstantin Aldev as general consul of Bulgaria in St. Petersburg and of Iliya Krustelnikov as general consul in Munich.

Deputy Foreign Minister Views Black Sea Cooperation

AU1507185593 Sofia BTA in English 1629 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Sofia, July 15 (BTA)—At a press conference today, Deputy Foreign Minister Dimitur Ikonomov discussed Bulgaria's positive view of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation initiative, endorsed almost a year ago by the presidents of eleven countries, including Bulgaria. "Bulgaria counts on cooperation within this initiative in many ways," Mr. Ikonomov said. The participating countries express unprejudiced opinions of the difficulties and expectations of the forum, he said.

"I think the political element or a politicizing of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation is atypical, the sides really exchange frank, honest opinions motivated by their concern about current developments and the future," Mr. Ikonomov said, summing up last year's performance of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation working groups. According to him, one of the most serious projects, which has come closest to realization, is the idea to set up a Black Sea Trade and Development Bank. Sofia has filed its candidacy as a seat of the bank.

On July 1 Bulgaria took up the presidency of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation for six months. The foreign ministers of the countries participating in the Black Sea Economic Cooperation are scheduled to meet on December 9 to discuss the six-month period. "We think the preparation of such a forum is an extremely ambitious and difficult task, taking into account the good job the president so far, Turkey, has done in organizing such events," Mr. Ikonomov said. Nongovernmental organizations dealing with the problems of private business will hold a parallel meeting. During Bulgaria's presidency, the participating countries are scheduled to hold a seminar on the environmental problems of the Black Sea and a scientific conference sponsored by the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

Commentary Criticizes U.S. Policy in Balkans

AU1507161393 Sofia KONTINENT in Bulgarian 13 Jul 93 p 6

[Unsigned commentary: "Fraternal U.S. Assistance"]

[Text] Americans are far away in the United States and do not care how Bulgarians live in the Balkans, suffering under the harsh conditions of an embargo that is justifiably being applied against Serbia.

The embargo is causing Bulgaria losses estimated at $2 billion per year, because the transit road for the export of Bulgarian goods to Europe is blocked.

Hence, the request that the UN should guarantee a transit corridor for Bulgarian goods through former Yugoslavia is totally justified. It may be difficult to implement, but it is the only realistic means of coping with the situation.

Let us say that would have been quite possible to seal railroad cars transporting Bulgarian goods and to put a large sign with the inscription UN on them so that they could pass through Serbia, perhaps even under the protection of a few "blue helmets," for example. Instead of wandering around Skopje and making weekend trips to Kyustendil and Blagoevgrad on their days off, some of the numerous "blue helmets" could be employed for the purpose, while our own "blue helmets" are dying in faraway Cambodia under the UN flag.

However, those Americans living far from the Balkans do not care about the problems of the Bulgarians, nor are they moved by the cruel fate of Sarajevo's citizens, who are already starving, because, if they did, they would have sent their soldiers to Bosnia rather than to Macedonia. The reason is that in Bosnia they are shooting, and the memory of Vietnam is still fresh. But, that being the case, they should not talk about solidarity.

It is strange, however, that our Bulgarian politicians behave as if everything were all right, and our "new brother" were behaving like a real brother. Yes, he behaves like a brother, because he distributes the losses in a fraternal, rather than in a just way, while the Bulgarian people cheer and shout "U.S.A." at all their rallies.

Klaus Views Policy, Church, Government Team

AU1507123293 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 13 Jul 93 pp 1, 7

[Interview with Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus by Jiri Leschtina in Prague; date not given: "Our Orientation Is Clear, Says Vaclav Klaus"]

[Text] Prague—Not long ago, on the occasion of Vaclav Klaus' first anniversary as the leader of the government coalition, one of the ministers said: The prime minister is succeeding in everything he intended to succeed in. He is at the height of his political career. We asked Vaclav Klaus whether he feels the same.

"I do not have an immense feeling of triumph. I cannot even precisely differentiate between this year and the two preceding years, even though I spent it as prime minister. My feelings have not changed dramatically since 10 December 1989, when I became a federal minister. I try to assess the year in its entirety; I am unable to extract individual events, successes, or failures from it. We simply peel off one stage after the other, and our overall orientation is absolutely clear. This corresponds to the underlying spirit of this government's first year in office."

[Leschtina] You said in TELEGRAF recently that the reform era has essentially come to an end. However, how can we talk about the end of reform when, for example, privatization—one of the cornerstones of reform—has not been completed?

[Klaus] It depends on what we mean by the concept of reform. If we mean fundamental institutional changes in the form of changes to the law, the logic of economic policy, and the mechanisms for implementing it, then I am really convinced that the reform Rubicon has been crossed.

[Leschtina] In your opinion, does a real market operate in our country?

[Klaus] The market is a mechanism where a result is reached by the mutual interaction of entities enjoying equal rights under the law, that is, none of which has a prescriptive or coercive right over the other. Such a mechanism has already been established here. Of course, our market is not yet a sufficiently quality market, it is not a "strong market." Therefore, we have to continue to nurture our weak market and to expand and fill our half empty box with full- value contents. However, this is no longer reform.

[Leschtina] Certain mercantile morals and ethics traditionally belong to the market in liberal societies. However, on our road toward entrepreneurial virtue, we have hardly come close to the Rubicon.

[Klaus] Naturally, business ethics belong to the market just as the ethics of interpersonal relations belong to human behavior. We do not have to discuss this, but the more of us who adopt the principles of market ethics, the better. The problem is that the chances of enforcing market ethics from the outside—by law or by an information or coercive campaign—are relatively slender. Each of us has his own preferences, plays his own game with those around him, and tries to maximize his interests on the market. The market simply takes people the way they really are. Still, the better quality the market and the stronger the competition, the more limited is the scope for unethical behavior. That is, the road toward business ethics leads across improving the quality of the market and not across interventions from the outside.

[Leschtina] Nevertheless, in liberal societies, one of the moral rectifiers independent of the market system has always been the Church. You recently provoked the anger of the clerics and the Christian parties by your statement that the Catholic Church is starting to play an inappropriate role in this country. Chairman Lux described your statement as surly. Do you really have a surly attitude toward the Church?

[Klaus] I certainly do not have a surly attitude toward the Church. I see the surliness more on the other side. Chairman Lux is unable to reconcile himself to the fact that support for his Christian-oriented party is such as it is. This, I think, causes him to make convulsive statements. I did not say anything so dramatic against the Church. I merely pointed out that we are approaching the normal phase in this country's development when it is no longer necessary for those who have nothing in common with Church ideology to feel an internal obligation to attend every Church celebration and to say something positive about the Church at every opportunity in order to demonstrate their clear departure from the communist regime under which the Church suffered so much.

[Leschtina] Nevertheless, if the prime minister describes the television broadcast of the mass from Velehrad as the "last straw," it almost sounds as if the State were challenging the Church to a duel.

[Klaus] The issue here did not in the least involve the State versus the Church. It involved the fact that Vaclav Klaus was in bed with a sore back and that he had more time to watch television and listen to radio. So, when images of masses were coming at him from all sides, he said: Well, this was the very straw when I became fully aware that we are approaching the new, more normal phase.

[Leschtina] A normal phase, however, presupposes the separation of church from state.

[Klaus] The sooner this happens, the better. Nonetheless, I have the feeling that the church is in no hurry for separation. This mixed system—a kind of semi-light or semi-darkness—is quite advantageous for many people. This does not only apply to the church, however.

[Leschtina] How would you now characterize our relations with Slovakia?

[Klaus] I would say that—here too—we are entering into a normal situation of standard relations with a neighbor.

[Leschtina] Do you think it is normal when it is almost impossible to reach a sensible agreement on anything with the Meciar government?

[Klaus] This is an optical illusion. During the past six months, we have reached agreements with the Slovak Government on infinitely more things than with the other governments put together. Your question is not devoid of the previous view of things, when relations with Slovakia were extremely specific and when we were obliged to come to an agreement in order to maintain stability in many issues, including the calm separation of the Federation. Now, however, there are two independent states here. This means that, if they do not agree on something, there is no fundamental danger. For instance, we have not reached an agreement with Austria about Temelin [nuclear plant] or with Poland about the removal of discriminatory measures against our Skodas on their market. Normal neighborly relations with them have in no way been affected.

[Leschtina] However, the inability to agree on a border regime is a higher-caliber problem than the problem of car exports.

[Klaus] We began the interview with a discussion about the world being divided into interactive entities, each of which defends his own interests and none of which is subordinate to the other. It is in our interest to quickly resolve the border issue, while the opposite is in Slovakia's interest. In this interactive world, we are not in a situation with regard to Slovakia where we can achieve something by continued defiance or by issuing orders from above. We only have the possibility of agreement or of a unilateral act. There is simply no other alternative, and there is no reason to dramatize the situation.

[Leschtina] Can you confirm that, if Hungary had blocked Slovakia's admission into the Council of Europe, the Czech Government would have suspended our membership in this organization until the Slovak Republic could also be admitted?

[Klaus] The government never discussed anything of the kind. Such a point of view existed only in the category of considerations that I discussed with a number of ministers and other politicians. This was an option involving a deal on something on which we cannot reach an agreement, for example, in dividing property or the aforementioned border. I almost had the feeling that such a "pay off" would, in the final analysis, be positive for us. However, I repeat that these were merely nonbinding considerations.

[Leschtina] There is often talk about a kind of schizophrenia in Czech foreign policy when the president stands on one philosophical pole, the prime minister on another, and the foreign minister is balancing somewhere in between. Do you feel the same?

[Klaus] Absolutely not. The president, the foreign minister, and myself are constantly talking to journalists and giving dozens of speeches. All of these speeches simply cannot be the same. One of us gives more emphasis to one thing, another to something else, one dares to go into a more dangerous and more emotive issue, and another delivers an official, sterile speech that is only flawless because no one notices it. If someone from X-department at the Foreign Ministry, for example, sends me a speech for Budapest, a wishy-washy neutral speech written on a computer, I will simply chuck it in the garbage and will not deliver it. This does not mean that the schizophrenic level of the speeches delivered by the president, the foreign minister, and myself would somehow exceed a tolerable limit.

[Leschtina] Is it true that Foreign Minister Zieleniec just recently submitted a written request in which he asked to resign?

[Klaus] That is absolute nonsense.

[Leschtina] Differences of opinion between the prime minister and the foreign minister cropped up, for example, following your announcement that the coalition had decided to set up a commission for dialogue with the Sudeten Germans. Minister Zieleniec described making this intention public just a few hours after the Sudeten German Days as a mistake.

[Klaus] I respect the minister's opinion, but I do not consider it to be a mistake. I think the timing of the reference to the much-discussed intention to set up this commission is quite irrelevant. After all, the Sudeten German issue is a long-term and permanent one. The fact that it has recently come to a head is due both to the breakup of Czechoslovakia and to the approaching elections in Germany. In this very connection, I consider it proper to tell everyone that the further escalation of this problem is to be expected. We will simply have to cope with it. I am prepared for this.

[Leschtina] Nevertheless, does it not create the impression of bungling when the government announces its intention to conduct a dialogue with the Sudeten Germans at an appropriate level, the Civic Democratic Alliance [ODA] then withdraws from this, and the prime minister himself eventually says he is not giving the go-ahead for the aforementioned dialogue?

[Klaus] I really do not understand such views. We are pursuing our policy in a constantly changing external environment to which we have to adjust our behavior. When it is hot, you wear a bathing suit and when it rains, you unfurl an umbrella. My basic point of view regarding the Sudeten Germans is unchanged, but I react to external circumstances. Quite simply, sometimes I wear a bathing suit, other times I carry an umbrella. This does not mean that I am casting doubt on the need for such a dialogue. Moreover, the government cannot conduct this dialogue with the Sudeten Germans as an association of citizens, but it also cannot be conducted by someone

devoid of credit. We have to seek a grouping somewhere between these two extremes.

[Leschtina] Can you imagine conducting such a dialogue without the ODA?

[Klaus] Of course. The ODA is just one of the parliamentary parties.

[Leschtina] Petr Lom did not make it to the government's first anniversary as health minister. You were criticized for the way he was recalled, something you decided about during the course of a few hours. What caused your opinions to develop so dynamically?

[Klaus] The speed at which this was done was merely due to the dynamic nature of the event itself. The media had been told about a completely free, non-binding debate among several members of the Civic Democratic Party [ODS] leadership and that a decision had been made to recall Minister Lom. This was not true. The response and self-development in the media, however, created a situation in which it was futile to postpone his recall. At the same time, we had been discussing the problems in health care for many months within the ODS. I am convinced—and the new minister's first weeks in the job merely confirm this—that recalling Petr Lom was the right thing to do.

[Leschtina] The ODS Executive Council has recommended in a written resolution that you make another change in the government and recall Jiri Kovar from his post as head of the Government Office. However, does the vote taken by the party leadership on whether the prime minister should recall his colleague not smack of excessive party interference in the affairs of state?

[Klaus] I do not see anything of the kind in this. If I wanted to be a malicious journalist, I would rather see a sign in this that we do not hold the same views within the party and that the party chairman cannot persuade and manipulate his party colleagues 100 percent. In this situation, I welcomed the fact that the Executive Council had adopted a clear and explicit resolution.

[Leschtina] The changes, however, may complicate the situation in the government, may disrupt the atmosphere, and may even cause a chain reaction. The papers are now saying that Minister Ruml is next.

[Klaus] SPIGL and other gutter newspapers—which would be delighted if the entire government were to submit its resignation tomorrow—print such rubbish that I have to deny it. I declare with a clear conscience that the health minister's replacement has in no way complicated the situation within the government. On the contrary, it has contributed to improving the quality of the work and expert discussions within the cabinet.

[Leschtina] Will the government celebrate its next anniversary with the same team and in the same stabilized form?

[Klaus] Such forecasts serve no purpose. Of course, I will do everything in my power to ensure that the government remains firm and stable. However, given the unstable world around us, the government's stability may be—under certain circumstances—nonsensical rigidity. So, it would be childish to claim that changes in the government are completely out of the question.

National Bank Cancels Koruna Revaluation

AU1607080493 Prague HOSPODARSKE NOVINY in Czech 13 Jul 93 p 3

[Czech National Bank statement: "The CNB Cancels the Revaluation of the Czech Koruna Against the Slovak Currency"]

[Text] Effective on 13 July 1993, the Czech National Bank [CNB] adjusts to the original level the exchange rate of the Czech koruna against the clearing ECU within the clearing payment system with the Slovak Republic. Thereby the CNB cancels the 2-percent revaluation of the Czech koruna, it maintained within the framework of the clearing settlement with the Slovak Republic from 5 March 1993, as the reasons for this measure have disappeared.

Regarding the purchase for tourism of Slovak korunas for Czech korunas, and vice versa, the CNB points out that it is within the powers of the individual commercial banks to take in consideration the devaluation of the Slovak koruna and accordingly adjust the rates at which they purchase and sell the Slovak currency. In these transactions, it also is important to consider the expected termination of validity of certain Czech and Slovak banknotes and coins.

In the Czech Republic the validity will be terminated of

—banknotes and coins in the denominations of 10, 20, and 50 halers, and 10, 20, and 50 korunas on 31 July 1993

—the duty-stamped banknotes (denominations of 100, 500, and 1,000 korunas) on 31 August 1993

—one-koruna coins on 30 September 1993

—two- and five-koruna coins on 30 November 1993

These coins and banknotes can be exchanged at all banks for four months after the termination of their validity.

Daily Reports Results of Terrorist Investigation

AU1507114193 Prague CTK in English 0842 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Text] Prague, July 14 (CTK)—MLADA FRONTA DNES brings new information on the blast at the Old Town Square and Hostivar reservoir in Prague two years ago. According to the paper, the police are now certain that the two explosions were committed by a group of former convicts from Valdice and Leopoldov prisons. Two or three of them are Slovak citizens. All of them had

been punished several times for violent criminal acts, including murders, and for property crimes, notes the daily. Some parts of the bombs were made in the workshops of the Valdice prison, where the steel pipes had been commonly used. All of them were involved in the plan and technical preparations, but the planting itself of the explosive devices was carried out by only three men. The alleged motive of the shots into crowd was to draw attention to the senseless ideas of the inmates after November 1989, and, in particular, to avenge the harsh suppression of the Valdice prisoners' mutiny, writes the daily. But the available information is not sufficient for police to file a suit against the perpetrators. There is still a chance that at least some of them will be tried, notes MLADA FRONTA DNES.

Ministry Fails To Obtain KGB Lists

AU1507201093 Prague CESKY DENIK in Czech 14 Jul 93 p 1

["(vit)"-signed report: "The Lists of Czech KGB Agents Will Stay in Russian Vaults Forever"]

[Text] Prague—The lists of Czech KGB agents will probably stay locked forever in the vaults of the Foreign Intelligence Service (SVR) in Moscow. The SVR is the successor organization to the dissolved KGB. This information was given to CESKY DENIK by Interior Ministry Spokesman Jan Subert.

Evidence about a Czech citizen's possible collaboration with the KGB can only be obtained through the Moscow headquarters of the Foreign Intelligence Service. Requests for information about the networks—there were several of them—of KGB agents on our territory have always ended in failure.

According to the information made available by Jan Subert, there is only a minute chance that any former KGB collaborator could now be working in a ministry.

The Federal Interior Ministry [FMV] dealt in 1990 with those people in our security elements who were in direct contact with the KGB or who were probably in contact with this organization. At that time, the StB [State Security] and the intelligence service were dissolved. The two services acted as the KGB's extended arm within the FMV and cooperation with the Soviet intelligence service was in their job description. All of these people were dismissed from the FMV.

Foreign Ministry Official on Relations With Hungary

AU1607101093 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jul 93 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Jan Lisuch, state secretary at the Slovak Foreign Ministry, by Gyorgy Jozsef Farkas; place and date not given: "Overpoliticized Minority Issue?"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Farkas] The latest meeting of experts on the distribution of Danube waters concluded without result in Bratislava. How does the Slovak side intend to advance the issue?

[Lisuch] Only the continuation of negotiations can be the next step. Although we have rather different views on the distribution of waters, it is in the interest of both sides to make progress. According to our control measurements, the situation in the region has improved considerably since last October-November. I mean here the quantity and quality of underground water. [passage omitted]

[Farkas] The situation of national minorities is another sensitive point in our relations. Therefore, it is perhaps understandable that Prime Minister Meciar's declaration stirred a sensation, a declaration made in Bucharest in which he praised the rights of national minorities in Romania. A similar sensation was stirred by President Kovac's proposal in Kiev, in which he urged the coordination of future steps to be made by countries neighboring Hungary on this issue. In fact, what does Slovak foreign policy want to achieve in this area?

[Lisuch] In my opinion, this issue, namely the national minorities and the attitude toward them, has been overpoliticized. Obviously, be they Hungarians, Ukrainians, Poles, or others, if they live here, they must enjoy the same rights as any other Slovak citizen. Of course, the national minorities are different from the majority nation through their language and cultural traditions. Thus, in this area, they deserve more rights than do the country's citizens in general.

You are aware of the circumstances of our acceptance in the Council of Europe, in the course of which the issue of the Hungarian national minority was overpoliticized and overheated. Slovakia accepted the creation of certain conditions and the implementation of the relevant proposals of the Council of Europe. We have already adopted the law on first and last names. We are also working on new solutions, within the framework of the Central European Initiative, in connection with the national minorities. We are discussing the acceptance of a joint document, and the draft document was prepared by the Italians and, in my opinion, this will be discussed in general at the Central European Initiative summit in Budapest. Later, in the course of this year, the representatives of the member states can discuss the draft in detail. A similar document was submitted by our president in Kiev, in which he initiates a meeting of countries where ethnic Hungarians are living, but with the participation of Hungary as well! This first appeared in the press in an incorrect form. The meeting of such a separate organization would be needed because several countries in question, like Romania and Ukraine, are not members of the Central European Initiative.

[Farkas] Why did President Kravchuk reject this?

[Lisuch] The Ukrainian president did not reject the proposal; he stressed that he would study the plan if it is formulated at a foreign ministerial level. [passage omitted]

[Farkas] Finally, I would like to know your opinion on our bilateral relations.

[Lisuch] As a diplomat, naturally I cannot declare that our relations are bad. Unfortunately, nor can I say that we expect excellent problem-free relations. However, it is in our interest to have normal, good-neighborly relations with Hungary. Our diplomacy is doing everything it can to achieve this. The activity carried out in our embassy in Hungary is part of this endeavor. [passage omitted]

FRY Apologizes for 9 July Airspace Violation

LD1507171293 Budapest MTI in English 1503 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Budapest, July 15 (MTI)—Yugoslavia has officially admitted that its two MiG-21 fighters violated Hungary's airspace over Csongrad county on July 9, and apologized for the incident, the Hungarian Defence Ministry told MTI on Thursday. The ministry issued a statement on July 11, saying the planes penetrated 10 kilometres into Hungary's airspace.

Slovakia's Stand on Danube Called 'Inflexible'

LD1507184293 Budapest MTI in English 1644 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Budapest, July 15 (MTI)—Slovakia's stand on the water division of the Danube remained "inflexible"—Slovak delegates refused to make any proposal on the water volume to go to the old Danube bed. While Hungary has gradually been compromising, the Slovaks now offer less than earlier. This makes it hard, or even impossible, to agree, said Hungarian Foreign Affairs State Secretary Janos Martonyi on Thursday [15 July], after talks in Brussels.

Water division is a topic as Slovakia unilaterally redirected the river when it started up the Gabcikovo hydropower plant.

Martonyi said that on Tuesday, the sides had in theory reached an agreement that an independent fact-finding committee should investigate. So far, the sides have failed to see eye to eye even on current water division. The committee is to make ecological analyses and proposals. Slovakia feels, on its side, on the Danube's northern bank, ecological conditions are good, while Hungary says only 15-per-cent water volume now in the old Danube serious damages the environment. Experts here claim, on yearly average, two thirds of the water should flow to the old Danube.

Answering a question, Martonyi said the hydropower plant issue will certainly figure on the agenda of talks between the Hungarian and the Slovak prime ministers on Friday.

Austrian Citizen Charged With Spying; Hungarians Involved

LD1507185393 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Budapest, July 15 (MTI)—A proposal to charge Austrian citizen Dieter Hoffmann with spying and other crimes was forwarded by the Budapest Prosecutor's Office to the Budapest Chief Public Prosecutor's Office on Thursday [15 July].

A former Hungarian police captain and another Hungarian citizen are involved in the case, charged with bribery.

A Budapest Prosecutor's Office officer said investigation had been ordered in February because of preparation to violate state secrets and pass bribes. He added no details for secrecy reasons.

By MTI information, Austrian Dieter Hoffmann, 51, was arrested in March. Hoffmann is known by police and secret services in several European countries as the 'criminal spy'. Interpol lists several convictions for crimes against property.

Opposition Democrats Make Electoral Pact

LD1507183393 Budapest MTI in English 1608 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Budapest, July 15 (MTI)—Hungary's two liberal opposition parties, the Alliance of Free Democrats (AFD) and the Federation of Young Democrats (FYD), agreed to cooperate in next year's elections, in Budapest on Thursday, journalists were told by signatories AFD President Ivan Peto, FYD President Viktor Orban, and parliamentary leaders Gabor Kuncze and Laszlo Kover.

Orban said political cooperation between the two parties would enable a "burgher class, government to emerge in Hungary, and prevent a coalition governing on the basis of makeshift pacts."

After the first round of elections, one party's candidate is to withdraw in favour of the other party's candidate if the vote difference is four per cent, or a minimum of 1,000 votes.

Before the first round of elections, the FYD and the AFD will work with only the Agrarian Association and the Entrepreneur Party, but not with any ruling coalition parties (Hungarian Democratic Forum, Christian Democratic People's Party, Independent Smallholders' Party) or the opposition Hungarian Socialist Party.

Coalition talks with a third party would only start after consulting each other. The two parties will make a list of themes for political coordination by September 30. A code of election ethics will also be drawn up by September 30.

Party Officials View Parliament Activity

AU1507114293 Budapest UJ MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian 14 Jul 93 p 4

["T.T."-signed interview with Laszlo Kover, head of the parliamentary group of the Federation of Young Democrats, and Endre Pokorny, head of the parliamentary group of the Hungarian Democratic Forum; place and date not given: "The MDF Promises a Short Campaign"]

[Text] We asked the opinion of a government party parliamentary deputy and an opposition party parliamentary deputy about the achievements and failures of

the parliamentary "year" that has just come to an end. How would you evaluate the activity of our parliament in 1992-93?

[Kover] Many evaluations could be made; if we look at the legislative activity, we can say that, unfortunately, no change has taken place; the legislation method remained the same. We failed to carry out a modification of the legislative body's standing orders and, under such circumstances, the deputies need a lot of energy and time for their work, and their physical and emotional state shows this. There has not been much change also regarding the fact that parliament legislated many laws with which the opposition cannot be satisfied, just like, in my opinion, the bulk of the Hungarian society cannot be satisfied either. I do not only mean the bill on value added tax or the supplementary budget here, but also the educational package deal.

[T.T.] In your opinion, what is the reason for the success of the Federation of Young Democrats [FIDESZ]?

[Kover] The fact that our 24-member parliamentary group, which is only a fraction of the number of large parliamentary groups, succeeded in maintaining the level which the voters expected from us at the beginning. We were able to compete with parties that have a much better infrastructure.

[T.T.] Did you have any failures?

[Kover] I would mainly mention here the dropping of the modifying proposals which we submitted to various bills. This is a customary thing, and there is nothing special in this.

[T.T.] In your opinion, what are the possibilities of legislative work in the period until the new elections?

[Kover] Important bills will be submitted to parliament at the very beginning of its autumn session, like the defense bill and the bill on state prosecutors, including the relevant constitutional modifications. We are also expecting a debate on the police bill, the bill on election rights, and the parliament's standing order. On these issues, the opposition and the government parties must reach a compromise and, as a result, we fear that the acceptance of these laws will not be smooth. Tensions might emerge, tensions that are not yet noticeable, but these tensions were there in the first year of the current parliament and the voters did not appreciate them at all. The approach of the election campaign could also affect things. I fear that, because of this, the style of parliamentary debates will again become rude; at the same time, there is also a possibility of the opposite. The adoption of the bills could create the possibility for the parliamentary parties to get closer to each other by means of compromises.

[T.T.] How would you describe the legislative activity?

[Pokorny] Compared with what we wanted to achieve, I am not satisfied; however, it has been proved that there is a limit to human performance and, compared with this limit, we could hardly do more. Three years ago, a restructuring society and economy automatically demanded the legislation of adequate laws. We had to start with the basic constitutional modifications and continue with the legislation of laws regulating the social market economy; we also had to create new frameworks for the functioning of public institutions. The adoption of laws connected with education can also be mentioned among our successes, but the law on the Hungarian Academy will only be submitted to parliament in August.

[T.T.] What did the Hungarian Democratic Forum [MDF] regard as a failure?

[Pokorny] I could mention the media law issue as a failure. The strong conflicts on this issue—perhaps artificially incited conflicts—made it impossible to come to an agreement.

[T.T.] What can parliament still do until the next elections scheduled in 1994?

[Pokorny] I think the parliament will function well. It is the accepted interest of all parliamentary parties to make it possible for the democratically elected National Assembly to fulfill its obligations and its mission given by the voters. Despite disagreements and delays, we always succeeded to advance, with the exception of the budget which the opposition naturally does not support anywhere in the world. In my opinion, next year's election campaign must be started as late as possible. This would increase the chances that parliamentary deputies will continue their legislative activity, instead of dealing with the campaign.

[T.T.] To what extent can the MDF assert its campaign-delaying tactics with the other parties?

[Pokorny] Obviously, the MDF in itself is not enough; at least the coalition parties must agree with this. I mean that, as long as the coalition refrains from engaging in the election campaign, perhaps the opposition will also refrain from running ahead. Besides, this solution would save money, time, and the citizens' patience.

[T.T.] Are you taking your vacation calmly? Will the MDF's parliamentary group remain together in September?

[Pokorny] In this respect, I will have a calm vacation; naturally, this does not mean that there are no questions in the party that need clarification. The summer vacation offers a good opportunity for us to think things over thoroughly and to continue our activity with renewed energy in the autumn. I expect a lot from the planned meeting in Balatonszarszo at the end of August. Patriotism, nationhood, love of homeland, and the clarification of the European fate will all be on the agenda and will contribute to the MDF as a party and its parliamentary group to review their own role. Thus, ideological debates would not hinder our further professional activity.

Finance Ministry Says Budget Deficit Increasing

AU1507165893 Budapest MTI in English 1227 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Text] Budapest, 14 Jul (MTI)—In the first half of 1993, Hungary's central budget showed a deficit of forints 119.4 billion, with revenues amounting to forints 406.1 billion, and expenditures of forints 525.5 billion, the Finance Ministry said today.

In June, the deficit increased by forints 25.7 billion, mainly due to the growing debt service burden and lower-than-expected revenues from privatization.

In June, forints 4.7 billion were paid on debt service. In the first half of the year, the state budget generated forints 16 billion from privatization.

The growing deficit of the budget was mainly covered through the issuance of government bonds. In the first half of the year, the Finance Ministry issued bonds seven times, reaching a total value of forints 130 billion.

In the tables released by the Ministry of Finance today on the first half-year balance of the central budget, six-month figures are compared to the targets of the original 1993 budget. This is because the 1993 supplementary budget passed by Parliament last week will come into effect only 15 days after its publication.

The supplementary budget raised the deficit to forints 213.3bn from the originally targeted forints 185.4bn, and modified the expenditure total to forints 1,283.4bn from 1,275.8bn while changed the revenue total to forints 1,070.7bn from the original forints 1,090.5bn.

(in billion forints)

(as percent of revenues)

	June 1993	1993 Target
Payments by companies	90.872	48.2
Consumption-related taxes	168.871	39.4
Payments by individuals	104.174	50.3
Payments by budget-run organizations	0.985	49.3
Revenues from local budget-run organizations	0.742	148.4
Withdrawals from state funds	0.000	—
Revenues from international financial operations	6.578	29.6
Bank profit tax and dividends	- 4.342	- 17.4
Other revenues	3.455	69.1
Revenues connected with debt servicing	34.788	43.1
Extraordinary (privatization) revenues	0.000	—
Total budget revenues	**406.122**	**42.3**

(in billion forints) (as percent of expenditures)

	June 1993	1993 Target
Subsidies to companies	23.541	42.8
Consumer price subsidies	11.148	54.6
Project expenditure	25.582	46.2
Support to social security	2.898	32.9
Support to social security for welfare payments	59.970	50.0
Support to budget-run organizations	145.620	51.8
Support to local councils	124.745	47.6
Separate state funds	35.924	46.7
Expenditures connected with international financial operations	7.231	24.6
Debt service	81.644	40.1
Other expenditures	1.666	66.6
Reserves	—	0.0
Extraordinary expenditures	0.622	8.5
State guarantees	4.918	54.6
Total expenditure	525.508	45.9
Total budget revenues	406.122	42.3
Total expenditures	525.508	45.9
Budget balance	**- 119.387**	**64.4**

Suchocka Holds News Conference

LD1607105593 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1303 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Statement by Polish Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka at a news conference in Warsaw on 15 July—live or recorded]

[Text] Today, we have on the agenda a number of significant matters relating to the economy and public security. First, however, I would like to share with you my impressions from the Monday meeting with the mayors of the 46 largest cities taking part in the pilot program for the transfer of prerogatives, of the central authorities's prerogatives relating to these cities.

The program I speak of is the beginning of a great reforming enterprise, the main task of which is the putting in order, and in fact I ought to say the making healthy, of the public administration. An effective administration is not just the basis for the functioning of the state, but also for the efficient servicing of citizens and the efficient organization of the life of local societies.

In Poland we feel that good organization is not the strongest aspect of our character. Meanwhile, this is not a question of national character, but of an efficient system. The system we are creating rests on a straightforward principle—that decisions should be taken above all by those they relate to. That is why the government has prepared a draft decentralization plan, to take away from the ministries decisions relating to land management, construction, communications, the management of Voivodship-level roads, and to pass them to local governments. The same applies to part of the prerogatives relating to management of the education system and health protection. Of course, this also signifies passing on the appropriate financial resources and the right to manage them.

The day before yesterday, the Council of Ministers issued a decree on passing these prerogatives to the 46 cities. A day earlier, I met with their representatives. I am strongly impressed by the determined stance of the city mayors. They expressed full readiness to take onto themselves the effort and responsibility for the affairs of their milieux. Thanking publicly the mayors of the cities, I cannot at the same time refrain from saying that these are people among whom I discovered a real and responsible partner in the process of reconstruction of the state.

The second issue we ought to say something about today is value-added tax [VAT]. VAT, as you know, was introduced for three reasons: First, to put in order the taxation system; second, to bring some discipline to this system, that means for the more effective collection of taxes; third, to make our system similar to the systems in force in Europe, which is important for our trade exchange.

Eleven days have passed since the introduction of this tax. After 11 days we can state that VAT is not as appalling as it was made out to be. There was no jump in prices, and the experiences of other countries show that the period immediately after the introduction of VAT is the worst in this respect. Through joint efforts we have overcome the first, and I judge the fundamental, threshold of VAT. The Polish people remained sober, and did not fall into a shopping hysteria before the introduction of VAT. Sellers behaved equally sensibly, although doubtless they had a lot of trouble with the new tax.

The activities of the Finance Ministry were also significant. It announced price inspections and also carried through a wide-ranging information plan.

Here I wish to thank everyone, and the ladies and gentlemen of the press in particular. The press, radio, and television contained a lot of information, and even instructions, on the subject of VAT. In this way, people were able to acquire the information that was important for them. It is also necessary to mention here the work of the Consumers' Federation [FK].

We still have before us the final stage of the reform of the taxation system. It will rest upon the preparation of a taxation law, and in the future upon the modernization of the property tax. In this way, perhaps in two years time, we will complete the modernization of the public finance system in Poland.

A matter of no less significance is the completion of the reconstruction of the entire economic system. Its environment and the motor of the economy is the healthy enterprise. That is why the efficient implementation of the decisions of the enterprise pact and also of the program of universal privatization currently have such a great significance.

I announced on 3 June that the Council of Ministers will introduce the provisions of the pact, and that their implementation will be possible in spite of the absence of the Sejm. That is why I ordered the preparation of appropriate legal acts.

First, in spite of the dissolution of parliament, the full implementation of easing leasing conditions is possible. It means, among other things, the facilitation of privatization for employees. A new regulation by the finance minister is already in force. Leasing conditions have also been made easier by an adopted law on income tax, which exempts from tax the income used to buy shares in a company which has leased out a property of the state treasury.

Experience thus far shows that leasing is an efficient way of privatizing small and medium enterprises. No bankruptcies have been noted thus far among these enterprises, and only five percent of them fear bankruptcy. This is the form of privatization mostly favored by the work force.

Second, without the Sejm's decision it will not be possible to replace interest from capital in single entity state

treasury companies by a dividend on net profit and by a dividend on founding capital in state enterprises, as agreed in the pact. In this situation, the only solution is that the finance minister should relinquish the setting and collecting of half of the interest due for 1993 on capital in single state treasury companies.

Third, a program of financial restructuring of enterprises will be introduced according to plan. The law on this aims to solve the problem of bad debts and the payments bottleneck by speeding up and simplifying the so-called debt restructuring in enterprises, which will produce and coordinate with a bank an improvement program.

The public sale of bank liabilities and the right to demand an exchange of liabilities acquired from the bank for shares will also help reduce payments bottlenecks. To assure the security of banks burdened with bad debts, and to make it possible for them to join in the restructuring of enterprises, their extra capitalization is required. It will rest upon the passing on of long-term state treasury bonds to strengthen the capital of banks.

Part of the resources for the bond purchase will come from transforming the stabilization fund that Poland received from the West in 1989. This will permit a significant reduction of the cost of the operations that is covered from taxpayers' money. The Minister for Ownership Transformations has been obliged to prepare legal solutions aimed at implementing certain decisions of the state enterprise pact.

The Council of Ministers' draft decision, now being prepared, gives employees the right to acquire without payment up to 10 percent of the shares in a state enterprise transformed into a company, and up to a set amount that depends upon earnings. In enterprises that regulate their obligations in relation to the state budget by the date of transformation, the limit on the value of shares is doubled.

The shares of the company founded by transforming a state enterprise may also be passed on without payment to the farmers that are its suppliers. The principle of equality is in force here. The number of shares allocated to them will be equal to the number of employees' shares.

These proposals give employees a choice—they can receive shares either free or on the principles of preferential purchase that have applied hitherto. This solution will not impoverish the state treasury. It will simultaneously make it possible for work forces to become the coowners of their enterprises from the start, and not, as hitherto, only after two or three years. The decision on how shares will be acquired will be made by the employees themselves.

This regulation, fully in accord with the idea of the state enterprise pact, is now in a process of interministerial consultations. It will be adopted by the Council of Ministers, most probably still in July, and will come into force immediately. A special interministerial team is working to coordinate work on the pact's implementation. State administration employees have already finished their preparatory training. Trade union experts and employers are now being trained. At the beginning of August, as many as 16,000 representatives of 4,500 state enterprises will take part in property transformation training.

The pact's foundation is the reform of the work place by all partners, by work force representatives and the management. Only they, and not the government or the administration, can introduce the essential changes. In several regions, meetings of representatives of the largest enterprises, which have already drawn up their own timetables for the pact's implementation, have already been held. Radom is a good example of this.

The second program for the transformation of Polish enterprises is mass privatization. Work on it is proceeding according to plan. First, enterprises are being selected for the program. In the very near future the Council of Ministers will confirm a list of 200 enterprises which have already been transformed into state treasury companies. The Ministry of Ownership Transformations has invited several hundred other state enterprises which have not yet been transformed to take part in the program half way through June. If they do not want to take part, they have to inform the ministry by the beginning of August. The government will confirm the final list of several hundred participants in the program at the beginning of September.

Second, the Ministry of Ownership Transformations is running an information campaign for enterprises. The minister has been in touch with each enterprise to tell them the advantages of taking part in the program. Meetings with work force representatives will be held at the ministry until the end of July. Enterprises have also received detailed information packs about the program.

Third, the management of fund assets is going out to tender. As you know, the management of National Investment Fund assets will be entrusted to specialist firms. These firms will be appointed by a selection committee, after a public invitation to tender. The Council of Ministers will issue a decree on this by the end of the month. We already know that the largest and most renowned Polish and foreign investment banks will be taking part.

The selection commission will consist of 12 members appointed by myself, five appointed by the future parliament, and two by the national trade union organizations. Solidarity selected Mr. Jerzy Ostrouch as its representative, and the National Trade Union Alliance [OPZZ] selected Mr. Maciej Manicki. I thank both unions for their quick response. I will present my nominations to the commission shortly. I intend to propose Ms. Anna Fornalczyk, president of the Antimonopoly Office, for the post of chairman.

Ladies and gentlemen, at our meetings thus far, I have not raised the issue of public security. This is a very

important issue, which is of interest to all citizens. There is a popular view that the crime rate is very high in Poland. Indeed, it went up significantly in 1990. This always happens in a period of radical economic and political change. At present the rise in the crime rate has been halted. We cannot, however, be satisfied merely because, as experts tell us, from a statistical point of view Poland is safer than other countries, for example Germany, France, England, or Belgium. You have received a press release on this subject prepared from materials of the Police Main Headquarters.

What gives ground for public concern are the most dangerous crimes. The security of citizens must be and has been one of the government's prime tasks. That is why decisions have been made to release substantial sums from the budget to purchase equipment for the police. The funds have already been used to purchase cars, and during the last fortnight over 2,000 fast Western cars have been handed over to the police. The police will also get an additional 800 Polonez cars.

The second expenditure, which is also necessary, is for a modern computerized information center. Such a system is now being installed. The police benefit here from the best world experiences, including those of the U.S. FBI. The center will begin functioning and should contribute to the increased efficiency of the police force in the very near future.

I know that such expenditures may raise doubts. I understand that there are many other needs which we cannot afford to meet. But I want to defend this decision, because it aims at ensuring the security of citizens.

We can demand a great deal of policemen and exact these demands strictly, but we have to give them what they need to carry out their tasks. On the other hand, as regards the exaction of these demands, I have to tell you that I have today ordered the Minister of Internal Affairs to take immediate disciplinary action over the shocking events in Swinoujscie yesterday, reports of which are in today's papers.

To go back to the operations of the police, it must be stressed that they conduct other operations, apart from routine work. For example, at the turn of June and July, the police—together with customs and treasury officials and other control institutions—conducted an operation to check goods being brought into Poland. As a result, smuggling to the tune of more than 50 billion zlotys [Z], and customs duties reduced by nearly Z35 billion were uncovered; goods to the value of Z33 billion were impounded. So, police efficiency does not just mean the greater safety of citizens, but also the country's greater economic security.

Politicians React to Walesa's TV Address

AU1607143693 Warsaw TRYBUNA in Polish 14 Jul 93 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Reactions to the Address to the Nation"]

"Lech Walesa's address to the nation [on 13 July] was, even by Walesa's standards, a typical example of demagogy and hypocrisy," says Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz of the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD]. When someone begins a speech with an assurance that he will not take part in the election campaign, the listener can be sure that is exactly what he is going to do. It is the only reason for such a speech.

"Lech Walesa delivered an agitator-like speech. Everything he said were half-truths, unidentified generalizations, and current stereotyped views.

"The formation of his Non-Party Bloc in Support of Reforms [BBWR], which his speech served to publicize, is nothing other than manipulation. The BBWR is meant to serve as an instrument enabling him to control the next parliament. Walesa promoted the BBWR as if it were the only choice for those who want to see problems solved. This politician has already broken enough promises. There is no need for him to make new ones in so carefree a manner."

Says Jerzy Oleksy (Social Democracy of the Republic of Poland): "The president's speech lacked the pomp that one would expect from such a speech. In spite of everything, by promoting his BBWR, the president has become a party to the election campaign.

"I do not think there is any basis on which to say that the future parliament will quickly exhaust its possibilities. It is difficult to predict anything, especially at the start of an election campaign.

"I think the president was right to complain about the absence of comprehensive election programs. But he was wrong to say there were no program at all, because the SLD does have one. Neither is it fair to say that all politicians and parties need a bucket of cold water from the BBWR to cool them down.

"Having said that there is an absence of reforms, it is a pity that the president, as head of state, did not provide at least a few pointers helpful in working out a general program for Poland and bringing Poland closer to solutions."

Mikolaj Kozakiewicz (Polish Peasant Party): "Those journalists who enjoy drawing graphs showing how television favors various parties now have fresh material. This was nothing more than a preelection speech by Walesa, promoting the BBWR. What struck me the most was the statement: 'Let us get rid of the old politicians. New ones have to be elected otherwise the Sejm's personnel composition will remain the same.'"

Ryszard Bugaj (Union of Labor): "The president brutally violated the customs that are observed in an election campaign. It is good that he called upon the population to take part in the elections, but it was impermissible for him to promote any single party at this stage. A lot that he said about his BBWR is, to put it mildly, untrue. He said that this is a party possessing a concrete program and embedded

in society. That in not true, because this party has been hastily assembled out of various kinds of people."

Adam Glapinski, Center Accord: "All I can say is that the program promoting the BBWR lasted 12 minutes. If it is true that 30 seconds of air time following the news costs 55 million zlotys, then this program must have cost 1.320 billion zlotys. If the leaders of other political groups receive the same amount of air time, one will be able to say that a civilized election campaign is taking place. So I hope other leaders will now appear on television, with the same amount of air time, 12 minutes, and also free of charge. As the president said, the purpose of these speeches is to enable Poles to make the best choice."

Olszewski, PC To Resume Coalition Talks

AU1607090293 Warsaw PAP in English 2053 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Warsaw, July 15—Leaders of the main centre and right groups, Jaroslaw Kaczynski of the Centre Alliance (PC) and Jan Olszewski of the Coalition for the Republic of Poland, said they and other akin parties are ready to resume negotiations on joining into one election bloc.

Olszewski said that despite last week's failure to form such a bloc, "despite differences, the chance for joint action continues to exist" and Kaczynski also declared a readiness to talk.

Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka said at a press conference that she would join the campaign "very late" because such an engagement of the prime minister would disrupt the work of the government.

Leader of Party "X" Stanislaw Tyminski disclosed two elements of his party's election programme, which boil down to "unemployment control" and measures against "a rigid exchange rate of the U.S. dollar." He added that Party "X" would keep the whole of its programme in secret because its previous programme had been stolen by other parties. "All the opposition only waits to see the programme disclosed."

Meanwhile, another Party "X" activist Wieslaw Wrobel said he was authorized by Tyminski at least to uncover the party's position which he described as "on the left of the centre," which means that the party represents the "patriotic left."

Minister Comments on Delay in Privatization

AU1507161593 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 Jul 93 p 2

[Interview with Janusz Lewandowski, minister of privatization and ownership transformations, by Ina Boruszewska; place and date not given: "The Left Wing and Peasant Parties Do Not Want It"]

[Text] [Boruszewska] During the inauguration of the Privatization Council, you said that one of the greatest shortcomings of the reestablished Republic of Poland is that there is still no law on privatization. Why did you not produce such a law when you were still a minister in the Bielecki government?

[Lewandowski] That is a shortcoming of the Republic of Poland, not me. The Mazowiecki government simply did not get around to this topic, while we in the Bielecki government did so the moment we came into office in 1991. The reason for the delay is that I adopted the Belveder's line of thinking. We simply failed to reach an agreement with the Belveder. Jerzy Grohman, presidential adviser for privatization, suggested the return of property in kind, whereas we suggested privatization coupons. In June 1991, the government bill was submitted to the Sejm. While minister in the Bielecki government, I did not appoint a privatization council because I thought the law would be passed quickly. I still thought so in 1992 and 1993.

[Boruszewska] The Council is to perform an opinion-giving, advisory, and control function. You suggested the formation of this council as a minister, but you are also a member the Liberal-Democratic Congress [KLD] leadership. Is the formation of the Council not part of the election campaign?

[Lewandowski] I certainly did not want the community of former property owners to be my enemies. From the very beginning I viewed privatization as a compromise with these people. A conflict with them would have been most inconvenient, especially because, as a liberal, I consider the right of ownership sacred. There were two reasons behind the formation of the council. First, the dissolution of parliament had created a legal vacuum, and second, I did not want to be criticized during the election campaign for the absence of a law on privatization.

[Boruszewska] So it was the thought of the elections that made you suggest the formation of the council.

[Lewandowski] No. Until now I have been an exceptionally calm minister. But this summer and autumn I might make a few decisions that will cause a political storm for the sake of economic interests, so I really am not privatization minister just to win votes. I found the dispute surrounding privatization particularly upsetting. My mother was particularly annoyed. So was my father, a former nobleman.

[Boruszewska] You fought hard for privatization, but you did nothing to create a climate conducive to it.

[Lewandowski] One cannot fight on two fronts at the same time. In 1992 we concentrated on reintroducing privatization, including on a universal scale. Perhaps our talk of privatization was insufficiently convincing.

[Boruszewska] You did nothing to make people support it.

[Lewandowski] I did what I could, such as holding news conferences. Privatization was discussed during these, though perhaps not in sufficient detail. The trouble is that there are two social groups opposing each other; on

the one hand, a well-organized minority of former property owners, and on the other hand a silent majority to whom privatization is of no concern. It would not be good for the property owners if too much publicity were given to privatization.

[Boruszewska] Why?

[Lewandowski] Because the state is already burdened with other commitments that are also the result of communism, such as debts, government production orders, and social claims. I fear that revealing all these financial and social effects would interfere with the work on privatization.

[Boruszewska] Who in parliament did not want to see privatization?

[Lewandowski] The initial conservatism of former ownership clashed with the views of deputies who rejected privatization altogether. The left wing and the peasant parties do not want it.

[Boruszewska] Why did the Privatization Ministry in January 1993 issue a draft directive halting administrative activity aimed at restoring property? Former property owners were livid.

[Lewandowski] That was a mistake made by a ministerial department. It did not go further than that. It was caused by morbid fears about the disastrous condition of the budget. Apart from that, work on the privatization law became bogged down in parliament. Therefore there was a real danger that owners, angry about the lack of progress with privatization, would start demanding compensation, costing the State Treasury trillions of zlotys.

[Boruszewska] And today they are not demanding compensation?

[Lewandowski] They are, but that is why we have formed the Privatization Council, to reach an agreement with them.

News Conference Held on Talks With IMF

LD1507222093 Warsaw PAP in English 2159 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Warsaw, July 15— The agreement reached between Poland and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) last November was more cautious than its predecessors in its assumptions, but for that very reason, more likely to be implemented, Jerzy Kropiwnicki, minister-head of the Central Office of Planning (CUP), said on Thursday [15 July].

At a press conference following his meeting with Michel Deppler, head of the IMF delegation to Poland, Kropiwnicki said that there were no fears that any of the conditions in the agreement might not be fulfilled. Advisers to the IMF and the Polish Government shared this opinion, suggesting also that Poland's current trade deficit did not pose a threat to the country's foreign currency reserve balances.

According to the economic assumptions behind the agreement, Poland's gross domestic product is likely to grow in 1993 by around 3 percent, and inflation will continue to fall, although not to the 32 percent annual rate originally forecast. Labour productivity will rise, as will unemployment, although there is the possibility it will not exceed 3 million, Kropiwnicki said.

The IMF delegation has been in Poland since July 5, as part of its regular quarterly monitoring of Polish compliance with the stand-by agreement. The delegation is expected to issue a statement on Polish compliance in the next few days, possibly as early as the weekend.

In other economic news, it was announced in London on Thursday that the next round in Poland's negotiations with the London Club of Commercial Bank Creditors will begin next Monday. According to banking sources in London, a successful outcome of the present round will depend on Poland's making "a suitable gesture" to its creditors on interest repayments.

The Polish side stunned the London Club banks in January when it unilaterally announced that Poland would pay only 20 percent of the interest due on a revolving credit agreement taken out by the former communist regime in the mid 1980's.

The Polish side is seeking a similar agreement to that worked out with the Paris group of government-backed creditors, under which Poland achieved a 50 percent debt reduction. However, most London Club observers note that the Paris Club agreement, in March 1991, was dictated by political considerations. According to them, if Poland was prepared to stop at 35 percent, agreement might be possible.

The Polish side, however, is believed likely to hold out for a 50-percent reduction, identical to that reached with the Paris Club.

IMF Official Praises Economy

LD1507222293 Warsaw TVP Television First Program Network in Polish 2155 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Interview with IMF delegation head Michael Deppler by unidentified correspondent in Warsaw on 15 July—recorded; in English, with superimposed translation into Polish]

[Text] The official IMF mission will make an official assessment tomorrow on whether we are implementing the so-called executive criteria contained in the standby agreement between Poland and the IMF. The payment of $700 million of successive installments of the IMF loan depends on this. The most important criteria are: the amount of credits allocated to the Government by

the National Bank of Poland and other banks; the state of foreign currency reserves; and the amount of the budget deficit.

IMF experts make these assessments every quarter. The mission led by Michael Deppler has been in Warsaw since 5 July.

[Correspondent] What is your opinion about the Polish economy at the present time?

[Deppler] Excellent; well, very good. I was always optimistic about Poland. Now, however, I would say that you are coping better than I expected. The most surprising thing to me is the increase in industrial production—by as much as 30 percent in May of this year compared with November, 1991. That is a striking feat. Inflation is not bad either. True, it is still high—particularly in comparison with the Czech Republic or Hungary—but it is gradually decreasing in accordance with the [word indistinct] program. I do not want to say that everything is alright. Large-scale unemployment and state enterprises that have not yet been privatized are the biggest problems.

[Correspondent] How do you evaluate Poland's implementation of the standby agreement?

[Deppler] Again, very good. I mean, there are always problems that have to be solved, but the implementation of the agreement with Poland looks very good when compared with other countries. You have the balanced state budget to thank for that. It is obvious that the budget is controlled with an iron hand. No changes are being introduced, and everything is going according to plan. The only disappointment is linked with the weak rate of privatization of state firms. The dissolution of parliament has delayed work on the State Enterprise Pact. That is a pity because this sector of the economy needs special attention. Generally speaking, however, looking at the economy as a whole, the program is being carried out very well.

[Correspondent] Do you think that the so-called executive criteria for the next six months will be changed?

[Deppler] I think not. We have had lengthy talks here in Warsaw on this subject, and it is to be expected that everything will stay as originally planned. That is a reflection of the fact that things are going well.

Opinion Poll Says Solidarity Has Changed for Worse

LD1507215393 Warsaw PAP in English 2106 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Warsaw, July 15—The present day Solidarity Trade Union has changed for the worse in comparison with the beginning of the eighties, according to 70 per cent of respondents in a survey carried out by the opinion polling centre CBOS on June 11-14. Only 6 per cent of those polled expressed the opposite opinion while 15 per cent thought the union has not changed and 9 per cent could not take a stand on the issue.

Also most of those asked (65 per cent) think Solidarity defends workers rights worse than in the beginning of the eighties while 7 per cent finds the union's work more efficient at present. 14 per cent of respondents did not see any difference and further 14 per cent did not express their opinion.

All in all, 59 per cent of those surveyed are also of an opinion that Solidarity does not care for the good of the country as it used to in the eighties. 9 per cent of those polled expressed the opposite opinion while 15 per cent think the situation is the same. 17 per cent did not have an opinion on the matter.

Asked about their feelings about Solidarity 58 per cent respondents stated that they feel disappointed and only 2 per cent feel satisfaction. 12 per cent are angry and only 1 per cent is happy about the union.

The respondents attribute this change for the worse to inappropriate leadership of Solidarity activists and politicians one time linked to the Solidarity movement. Nevertheless, most of those questioned want Solidarity representatives in parliament.

The general strike called by Solidarity against the government would not be approved by the public but over one fourth of respondents represent a hesitant attitude waiting for developments in the country.

Debate Continues Over Sikorski's Resting Place

AU1607090393 Warsaw PAP in English 2104 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Warsaw, July 15—Over 50 years after his death in an air crash, the final destination for the remains of Poland's wartime leader General Wladyslaw Sikorski continues to stir controversy among Poles in Poland and overseas.

General Sikorski, wartime prime minister of the exiled Polish Government based in London, and supreme commander of the Polish Armed Forces which fought alongside the Western allies in North Africa and Italy in the Second World War, died in July 1943 in an air crash whose circumstances have never been fully explained. For over 50 years, his remains have held a place of honour in the Polish military cemetery in Newark, in the English county of Nottingham.

As long as Poland remained under communist control, there was no question but that General Sikorski would remain in the Nottinghamshire cemetery where he was buried in 1943. However, Polish President Lech Walesa has now reawakened controversy with his decision to press ahead with the repatriation of Sikorski's remains to Poland by September of this year, where they will be reinterred in the Wawel Cathedral in Krakow, the resting place of Poland's kings and leading statesmen.

Many veterans organisations and other bodies in Poland have accepted President Walesa's call, citing the decree of the wartime Polish Government from July 8, 1943 that the remains of General Sikorski should be interred at the Wawel as soon as Poland regained her independence.

However, some Polish ex-combatants, particularly in the United Kingdom, have suggested that Sikorski's remains should be allowed to remain at Newark, "among his soldiers." For many, the presence of Sikorski's remains on British soil helps to recall the wartime comradeship-in-arms between the two countries.

While most veterans are likely in the end to accept President Walesa's decision, many would agree with Andrzej Przewoznik, secretary general of the Council for the Defence of the Memory of Struggle and Martyrdom, who has said that the repatriation decision should at least be delayed until after ceremonies in London in September to commemorate the Polish officers who died at Soviet hands at Katyn in 1940.

Przewoznik added that for many veterans, the current trend to return the remains of Poles who died overseas should be halted, since this removes traces of the Polish presence from foreign soil, thus weakening the memory of Polish involvement in the history of other countries.

Ministry Justifies Detaining Bulgarian Boat

AU1507200893 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1922 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 15/7/1993—Questioned by ROMPRES with respect to the news conveyed by the Bulgarian news agency BTA referring to the retention of the Bulgarian "Petur Beron" tugboat by Romanian authorities, the Transport Ministry spokesman stated: "The Bulgarian tugboat was summoned to stop because a month before it had failed to comply with the monitoring procedures as imposed by the UN Security Council. Last June the ship was warned to observe the inspection routine carried by the missions monitoring the embargo against rump-Yugoslavia. The captain of the tugboat left the Galati port for the Bulgarian port Ruse evading the due formalities. Under these circumstances, the Galati port authorities stopped the 'Petur Beron' tugboat for check-up on July 14, 01:50 hours [2250 GMT on 13 July] and obliged the crew to pay a fine for breaching the UN resolutions a month ago.

"The allegation that all Bulgarian ships sailing upstream on the Danube have been illegally seized at Galati is false," the spokesman said.

U.S. Military Delegation Holds Press Briefing

AU1507191593 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1649 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 15/7/1993—A delegation of the U.S. Force Command in Europe, formed of Pentagon's specialists in mass media and public relations, and headed by Cpt. Gordon Peterson, of the U.S. Navy, chief of P.R. Section of the staff of the U.S. Europe-deployed forces, held a news conference Thursday, 15 July, for the Romanian press. The main subject was the relations between the army and the mass media.

Ioan Mircea Pascu, secretary of state in charge of defence policies and international relations at the Romanian Ministry of National Defence, said the Romanian Army is constantly concerned with the permanent development of its relations with the press, with the public opinion, with all the citizens, with the purpose of ensuring, in best conditions, the country's defence.

The American guest said in his turn that Pentagon's basic principle in point of information was to promptly furnish accurate news, except for the secret ones.

Cpt. Peterson welcomed the consistent development of the relations between the Romanian and U.S. Armies, their cooperation being based on traditions. Asked about the military cooperation of the United States with Hungary, Cpt. Peterson said a closer cooperation is developing between the United States on the one hand, and Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland on the other, but he specified that this did not involve training of personnel and granting of military assistance, but rather imparting the Americans' knowledge and experience in how to integrate the army into a democratic society.

Vacaroiu Pledges To Speed Up Privatization

AU1507192193 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1746 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 15/7/1993—"The process of restructuring and privatization will be accelerated and carried out in two stages," Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu told ROMPRES.

"The first stage, experimental, aims to establish, in a short period, companies meant to speed up the process of restructuring and privatization. The second stage, when the legal framework will be changed, will be aimed at improving the activities of those companies such that they become a living body able to pronounce themselves not only on the coordination of the restructuring and privatization policy but also on issues of foreign policy, policy of prices, on supply activities for the companies which they coordinate. In other words, they must takeover the functions of conglomerates in a free economy," Premier Vacaroiu said.

Senate Accepts Request To Hold Extraordinary Session

AU1607090693 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 0715 GMT 16 Jul 93

[Text] Bucharest, ROMPRES, 16/7/1993—An application was filed on Thursday, 15 July, by 49 senators at the Permanent Bureau, under the provisions of Article 63, Paragraph 2 in the Constitution, for the convening of the Senate extraordinary session on 30 August 1993 for the debate in both chambers of parliament of the preliminary report of the Parliamentary Commission for Inquiry Regarding Corruption Cases revealed by the former chief inspector of the Financial Guard and other cases of corruption approached by the press.

The Permanent Bureau determined the constitutionality of the approach taken by the 49 senators and asked the speaker of the Senate and the president of the Chamber of Deputies to establish the date for the convening of parliament in extraordinary session.

Foreign Media Bulletin: Balkan Crisis 16 July
WA1607180993

The following is an overview of current FBIS reporting on events in the Balkans. It supplements other FBIS reporting and consists primarily of selected summaries of longer reports. For reference purposes, serial numbers of the longer reports are provided.

SUMMARY

Croats prepare to rebuild Maslenica bridge, artillery attacks reported in Krajina ... Bosnian Serbs reject future participation of Islamic troops in UNPROFOR ... Bosnian Serb commander Mladic announces plan to crush Bosnian Army ... Macedonian President Gligorov denies accepting name "New Macedonia" ... Serbian opposition leader Draskovic released from hospital.

MILITARY

ARTILLERY ATTACKS REPORTED NEAR MASLENICA (Zagreb Radio, TANJUG, Belgrade Radio): Croatian Government sends equipment to Maslenica in preparation for rebuilding of bridge connecting Dalmatia with rest of Croatia. Zagreb Radio reports Krajina Serb artillery attacks in region in effort to preempt reconstruction, which is scheduled to begin on 18 July. Krajina Serbs report "intense combat activities" in the area, call on all volunteers to join in "final battle" with Croats. Red Cross evacuates officials from region. (AU1507175893, LD1507101293, LD1507082293, LD1507190193, LD1507220593)

MLADIC DISCUSSES PLAN TO CRUSH BOSNIAN ARMY (TANJUG): Bosnian Serb commander Mladic says Serbian troops' capture of Trnovo is part of an offensive against Sarajevo, the final objective of which is "the complete crushing" of the Bosnian Army. Mladic contends that there is "chaos" and "great panic" among the Muslim forces in Sarajevo. (LD1507225693)

POLITICAL

GLIGOROV REJECTS NEW NAME (TANJUG): Macedonian President Gligorov denies foreign media reports that he has accepted the name "New Macedonia." UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali informs Gligorov that he has selected former Conference on Yugoslavia Cochairman Vance to mediate Macedonia's dispute with Greece over the right to use the name Macedonia. (LD1507214393)

DRASKOVIC RELEASED FROM HOSPITAL (AFP): Serbian opposition leader Draskovic released from hospital, calls on "democratic forces" to "unite and bring down the Milosevic regime by peaceful means" and to replace it with a "new Serbia" for "all citizens, regardless of nationality, religion, or political opinion." (AU1507140193)

UN PROTECTION FORCE

SERBS REJECT ISLAMIC UN TROOPS (TANJUG): Reacting to a decision by the Organization of the Islamic Conference to offer 17,000 Islamic troops to participate in the UNPROFOR, Bosnian Serb leader Karadzic says proposal is "absolutely out of the question" and that Islamic UNPROFOR troops "would be considered as aggressors." (LD1507131393)

Presidency Session Opens in Sarajevo

AU1607105093 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 16 Jul 93

[Senada Cumurovic report]

[Text] The Presidency began its session shortly before 1100 [0900 GMT]. In addition to Alija Izetbegovic, president of the collective Presidency, and Tatjana Ljuic-Mijatovic, Ejup Ganic, Mirko Pejanovic, and Miro Lasic, all members of the Presidency, the session is also attended by Army Commander Rasim Delic, and the heads of all opposition parties and deputy caucuses.

The agenda has been adopted. The first point on the agenda is the functioning of the state institutions, that is, the Presidency, the government, and the Assembly.

Mr. Alija Izetbegovic is speaking about the work of the Presidency as we are reporting. Miro Lazovic will submit a report on the work of the Assembly. Deputy Prime Minister Hadzo Efendic will speak about the work of the government.

Karadzic Views UN, NATO Roles, Peace Talks

LD1507203993 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Report on an interview with Bosnian Serb Republic President Radovan Karadzic by TANJUG correspondent Branislav Stanisic on 15 July; place not given]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—Bosnian Serb Republic President Radovan Karadzic opposes the withdrawal of the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] from former Bosnia-Herzegovina, and he also opposes the possible arrival of NATO forces that would protect the blue helmets.

"The withdrawal of the humanitarian organizations from former Bosnia-Herzegovina before peace is achieved would mean a disaster for the civilian population," Karadzic explained in an interview with TANJUG's journalist Branislav Stanisic today.

He stressed that the Serb side is cooperating fully with humanitarian organizations, their cooperation is improving, and there are no misunderstandings with UNPROFOR.

"It is a fact that UNPROFOR members feel safe in Serb territory. There have been occasional delays in the passage of humanitarian aid convoys due to irregularities or inspections, but there have never been any attacks," he stressed. "As far as Serb cooperation on humanitarian issues is concerned, its level has been excellent so far and is still improving."

Asked what prompted the latest accusations by Islamic and nonaligned countries and the proposal to suspend even aid in food and medicines to Serbia and Yugoslavia, Karadzic said: "All resolutions adopted so far have been against the Serbs, and they were based on lies and distorted facts. The same is true for this call for condemnation and further sanctions."

Asked why the United Nations is considering the withdrawal of UNPROFOR and why NATO is offering planes to protect UNPROFOR, Karadzic said that those who claim that UNPROFOR's position has deteriorated should tell the world public why and where this has happened.

"UNPROFOR is not worse off in the Serb republic. It is in central Bosnia where the Muslims are fighting the Croats. The peacekeeping forces are encountering problems there. Members of the Spanish, French, and British battalions have been killed. However, this should be said: Not one single UNPROFOR soldier has died from a Serb bullet. There is evidence to this effect, including the downing of the Italian plane," Karadzic recalled.

Karadzic also opposed possible NATO operations aimed at protecting the peacekeeping forces, warning that such activities "are replete with possibilities for the outbreak of fresh incidents and the escalation of the conflict."

"With all such actions, we are getting dangerously close to precedents typical of the Bosnian case. The international community should decide whether it wants a further escalation of the conflict and the continuation of the war. If not, the United Nations should better help by convincing the Muslims to negotiate instead of retreating," Karadzic recommended.

Asked whether this meant that he hopes the Security Council will reject the proposal on adding 60 NATO planes as protection for the peacekeeping forces, Karadzic replied: "I believe that the Security Council will procrastinate in this respect, because it has no reason to accept this decision and because this would bring it perilously close to the outbreak of incidents—which would destroy the UN. This is the Balkan region and one cannot pursue brutal and fait accompli policies around here."

Karadzic also came out against the deployment of troops from Islamic and other countries interested in the outcome of the Bosnian crisis. "If the United Nations is completely unbiased, then it should send only the Nepalese, Norwegians, Swedes, Kenyans, and members of other nations that are in no way interested—that is, biased," he explained.

"We are vehemently opposed to this, and we will consider this as an act of aggression until final separation. Even when separation is carried out, we should sign an accord specifying whose forces are acceptable to the three newly-created states," Karadzic said. He added: "However, I believe that our objective should be the demilitarization of Bosnia, not its further militarization."

Asked why the international community has still not formally admitted that there had been no Serb aggression

in Bosnia—but that this was an ethnic and civil war—although many of its officials are more and more frequently doing so in public, Karadzic replied that this should not be expected because "the great never admit their mistakes."

"The moment they accepted the truth about this being a civil war, they would, in the best of cases, have to lift the sanctions immediately, if not pay war reparations to Serbia. The great powers are not only refusing to admit any of their mistakes but are adding insult to injury by making new mistakes. That is why the conduct of the international community can best be described as a series of blunders and genocidal measures against the Serbian nation," Karadzic assessed.

"We will receive apologies from politicians and historians when the present generation of politicians becomes extinct—primarily in Germany, and then in the Western alliance—when a new political philosophy prevails in those countries," Karadzic stressed. "And this will happen when those nations begin feeling a need for rejuvenation and a moral revival."

"Some new politicians will then admit that the Serb nation was a sacrificial lamb and a victim of demonization, of vicious and false accusations, and condemnations that called into question its very survival. This will undoubtedly happen. Some countries are already considering us as heroes, as opposed to those that are considering us as criminals. The number of the countries considering us as heroes will grow all the time because the new political philosophy will bring new forces that will clarify the shameful behavior of these regimes," concluded Karadzic.

Asked to explain the Muslim determination in refusing to discuss the Serb-Croat concept regarding the organization of Bosnia along confederal lines, Karadzic said: "I see this as the Muslim failure to accept reality. At the present time, the reality is that there are three completely separate entities in Bosnia-Herzegovina, not even confederations, let alone federations."

Karadzic explained the intransigent stand of the Muslims by the fact that someone in the international community is behind them "persuading Izetbegovic to persevere in his military option."

"I believe that these are the enemies of the Serbs and the enemies of peace and, in my opinion, it is German expansionism above all," he said, "but it is also a question of the enemies of the Muslims, because [words indistinct]. The Muslims have no strength or power to defeat the Serbs and Croats and to cleanse Bosnia of them and to create an Islamic state; that is why they should come to the negotiating table," Karadzic concluded.

Asked whether both proposals would be given the same treatment in Geneva—for a federation, as advocated by the Muslims and for a confederation, as advocated by the Serbs and Croats—Karadzic said: "If we take part in the talks, all proposals will be given equal treatment."

When reminded that Ejup Ganic, Muslim member of the Presidency in which there are no legitimate Serb representatives, announced that only a federal concept would be discussed in Geneva, Karadzic replied: "Ganic cannot dictate the terms of the talks, nor can he remove from the agenda the Serb-Croat proposal because the proposal is backed by the majority of people. Even if it were not like that, the proposals of each of the constituent peoples must be given equal treatment."

Asked what would happen, what option would remain if the Muslims continued to refuse to talk, Karadzic replied: "We will be very patient so that some form of a confederation can be created. We will refrain from launching offensive actions and will only defend ourselves, waiting for the international community to realize that the Muslims are the ones responsible for the war. If this yields no result, we will have to go our own way—the way toward independence."

Venezuelan UN Ambassador Rejects 'Peace at Any Cost'

AU1507200393 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Mladen Bosnjak report on talks between Diego Arria, Venezuelan ambassador to the United Nations, and the members of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency in Sarajevo on 15 July—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Bosnjak] Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency, and Ejup Ganic, Tatjana Ljuic-Mijatovic, Miro Lasic, and Mirko Pejanovic, members of the Presidency, were [word indistinct] of Mr. Diego Arria. The Venezuelan ambassador told the correspondents:

[Arria in English with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] I am honored to be in Sarajevo with the Presidency members. Here I represent the nonaligned countries in the Security Council. My stay here is a sign of solidarity with one of the youngest members of the United Nations, a sign of our solidarity with its struggle for the preservation of integrity. By staying here, I am expressing the world's condemnation of forceful occupation of territory, genocide, and ethnic cleansing.

[Bosnjak] Ejup Ganic, member of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency, added the following to the words of the esteemed guest:

[Ganic] Our guest reiterated the view of the Security Council, which is that the Security Council supports the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina and is interested in all the details concerning the negotiations on the solution to the crisis and aggression on Bosnia-Herzegovina, [words indistinct] about all the details of the negotiations. The

Presidency members informed Mr. Arria about the proposals that we will take to the negotiations soon [words indistinct] and details concerning electricity, water, and gas. We are [word indistinct] with this visit [words indistinct] the UN resolutions on the integrity and the basic principles of the United Nations when it comes to the protection of a country-member of the United Nations.

[Bosnjak] Asked how peace can be achieved through the UN decisions and mechanisms, the Venezuelan ambassador to the United Nations said:

[Arria] We are working on achieving peace but not peace at any cost. We do not want peace at the expense of the majority of people of this country. We do not want peace at the expense of the basic principles of the international community. Our view is that peace must be achieved with the respect of the territorial integrity of the country-member of the United Nations.

[Bosnjak] The presence of the other Presidency members and these statements prompted correspondents to ask Messers. Mirko Pejanovic and Miro Lasic whether there were any differences in talks with Mr. Arria concerning a federal Bosnia-Herzegovina as an option that the Presidency will support in all the future phases of the peace talks. This is how they responded. Mirko Pejanovic replies first, then Miro Lasic.

[Pejanovic] What differences are you talking about? I am talking about the session in Zagreb, in another context. [sentence as heard] We want the talks to be as successful as possible, and as short as possible, and the international community to provide guarantees [words indistinct] Geneva talks.

[Lasic] Well, I, as the representative of the Croatian people, believe that the confederation should also be on the table, but that, of course, does not mean that our view is [word indistinct] that we would not be ready to make some concessions to preserve the unity of Bosnia-Herzegovina, so that Bosnia-Herzegovina can finally enter a peaceful period and that we can solve some problems. I have to say openly that we Croats, particularly in Sarajevo, do not feel safe. The Bosnia-Herzegovina authorities have to do everything they can to correct that, so that Croats can find their true interest in Bosnia-Herzegovina. [passage omitted]

Continuing Muslim Attacks on Serbs Reported

LD1507210693 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1931 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Banja Luka, July 15 (TANJUG)—One civilian was wounded when Moslem troops attacked Doboj, a Serb-controlled town in the north of the war-torn Bosnia-Herzegovina, with mortar shells, Bosnian Serb military sources said on Thursday [15 July].

Also on Thursday, Moslem troops were attacking positions of the Bosnian Serb troops and Serb villages along the frontline in northern Bosnia-Herzegovina.

On the Teslic front, Moslem troops used infantry weapons and shelled the Serb villages near Maglaj. They also attacked the villages near Zavidovici and Trebava using infantry weapons and mortars of various calibers.

In the night of July 14-15, Moslem troops attacked the Bosnian Serb positions in wider area of the town of Foca in southeast Bosnia-Herzegovina, said Bosnian Serb military command in Trebinje, a town in eastern Herzegovina.

From Gorazde, a Moslem enclave in eastern Bosnia-Herzegovina which should have been demilitarized already in April following a U.N. resolution which declared it a "safe area", Moslems shelled Bosnian Serb positions near the town of Cajnice.

The military prosecutor's office of the Bosnian Serb republic in Banja Luka, a Serb-controlled town in western Bosnia-Herzegovina, said on Thursday that seven Moslems from the nearby town of Kotor Varos were arrested and accused of spying and planning an armed uprising. They confessed to having collected information for the Moslem army on the number, movements and arms of Bosnian Serb troops in the region. The operation was aimed at launching a massive attack on Kotor Varos and the area between it and Banja Luka with the participation of nearly 5,000 Moslem soldiers, said the indictment.

Following the arrest of the Moslem spies, large quantities of infantry weapons, ammunition, explosives and other materiel were seized in the villages near Kotor Varos, reliable sources reported.

Attacks Against Muslims Continue

AU1607090893

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 16 July carries with its regular 12-minute newscast five reports on the military situation in the republic.

According to a correspondent from Zavidovici, "during the agreed upon cease-fire to exchange prisoners, more than 300 different devastating projectiles landed on the town. This occurred when the cease-fire went into effect after 2200 [2000 GMT]. The town was attacked with tanks, howitzers, [word indistinct] and 120-mm mortars from ustasha strongholds in Kremen, Vrbica, Borovina, and (?Zubic), as well as Maljutka guided missiles." The correspondent adds that "the town has never experienced such hell before." He concludes his report by saying that "during the night, new troops and equipment were brought into the area over the pontoon at [name indistinct] bridge jointly built by chetniks and ustashas."

A correspondent from Maglaj, Hajrudin Sermic, reports that "yesterday was again characterized by artillery

attacks on the positions of fighters [words indistinct] and civilian targets in the town. The attacks intensified in the early evening. The chetnik-ustasha forces fiercely pounded our (?positions) in the region of Plana, (?Lijecnica), and Srebrenica with mortars, [word indistinct], antiaircraft guns, and light weapons." He concludes his report by saying that "as of early this morning, chetniks are pounding the town from their strongholds with antiaircraft machineguns and [words indistinct] dumdum and incendiary bullets."

According to a correspondent from Olovo, "yesterday and last night were characterized by artillery attacks by the aggressor." She says that "chetniks" used "mortars of 82 mm and 120 mm, howitzers of 105 mm, and tanks, but that there were no casualties." According to her, the morning began with mortar attacks on the "positions of our defenders in Olovo."

A correspondent from Kladanj reports that "our defense lines are firm and unchanged. The fighters are ready to respond to any major attacks by the enemy."

According to the studio announcer, "fierce infantry and artillery fire was heard in Sarajevo last night." He says the main focus of the attacks were Vogosca, Pavle Goranin district, Dobrinja, Stup, Butmir, Sokolovici, and Hrasnica. According to him, "the morning is characterized by sporadic fire and occasional provocations."

Mladic: Aim Is 'Complete Crushing' of Muslim Army

LD1507225693 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2221 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG)— Commander of the General Staff of the Army of the Serb Republic General Ratko Mladic said on Thursday [15 July] that the operation begun by the liberation of Trnovo, a town some 30 km south of Sarajevo, was progressing well and that its final objective was the complete crushing of the Moslem army in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Talking to a reporter of the Bosnian Serb agency SRNA on the frontline, Gen. Mladic assessed Bosnian Serb positions in the region of Sarajevo as extremely favourable—the Romanija region.

Bosnian Serb forces on Sunday liberated Trnovo and pushed Moslem units back towards Mt. Igman near Sarajevo.

Gen. Mladic, who is directly in command of the operation, praised the courage of the Serb fighters in this operation and underscored that "there is chaos among the Moslem army troops, and we have information that there is great panic in Sarajevo," he said.

Underscoring that the Moslem forces are very well armed and equipped with the most modern weaponry, Gen. Mladic said that they should be defeated militarily as soon as possible in order to stop their further arming and warring.

"For our part, the war has been over for a long time, but they do not want to end it. Alija Izetbegovic has placed all odds on the war option and he is still dreaming about a unitary Bosnia. He is watching all this from a bunker and leading his own people into disaster," Gen. Mladic said.

A civil war between local Moslems, Croats and Serbs has been raging in Bosnia-Herzegovina for over 15 months. Croats and Serbs have formed their own states in the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina—Herceg-Bosna and the Serb Republic, while Izetbegovic is urging a unitary state under Moslem domination.

Muslims, Croats Continue Fighting in Mostar

LD1507131493 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1229 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Trebinje, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—Thick clouds of smoke are covering Mostar and all its southern and northern suburbs zones, the Serb command at this part of the Hercegovina battlefield has said, citing reports by its reconnaissance units.

According to these reports, fierce fighting between Muslim forces and Croatian Defense Council members is taking place in the Blagaj, Gnojnice, and Dracevica areas south of Mostar and in the Bijelo Polje area north of Mostar.

Croatian radio reported that Muslims are the ones who launched the attack, that hand-to-hand combat is taking place at some parts of the front, and that only the city center is relatively quiet.

However, judging by the locations at which the fighting is taking place, it is more likely that Croats launched an all-out attack, moving toward a final showdown with the Muslims in the Mostar valley.

Muslim Radio Sarajevo said Muslim units have broken out of the Mostar valley, captured many settlements, and that they are near Stolac.

The fact that the fiercest clashes are taking place some 20 kilometers north of Stolac toward Mostar shows that the radio reports are completely inaccurate.

40 HVO Men Killed

LD1507212693 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Excerpt] At least 40 Croatian Defense Council [HVO] troops were killed and another several dozen wounded when units of the so-called HVO and the Croatian Army suffered a terrible defeat after yet another abortive offensive against positions held by units of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army on the Mostar front.

The command of the Fourth Corps of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army has announced that pro-ustasha HVO units, backed by the Croatian Army, launched a fierce artillery attack with multiple rocket launchers,

tanks, howitzers, and large-caliber mortars along the entire demarcation line in the central part of west Mostar this morning. They also shelled positions held by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army in the regions of Kocine, Opine [south of Mostar], Dracevica [Mostar municipality], Gnojnice [south of Mostar], Buna [south of Mostar] and Blagaj [southeast of Mostar]. The initial artillery attack, when several thousand destructive missiles landed on Mostar, was followed by attempts to infiltrate pro-ustasha sabotage-terrorist groups in Santic Street, the Boulevard, [words indistinct], and several defense points in the southern sector of the front. [passage omitted]

Croats Attack Sarajevo; HVO Suffers 'Complete Defeat'

AU1507194393

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1700 GMT on 15 July carries in its regular 35-minute newscast three reports on the situation in central Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Mostar Press Center reports says that "the latest criminal offensive launched by the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] terrorists and extremists against the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the Muslim people has suffered a complete defeat. This afternoon, the units of the 48th Hill Brigade destroyed the last dispersed group of ustashas from [word indistinct], a large number of which have surrendered to the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army. The regular Croatian Army, which provided artillery support for the HVO offensive, fired throughout the battle several thousand destructive projectiles from all kinds of artillery weapons, including multiple rocket launchers and tanks, at the south and western sectors of Mostar. The Croatian radio filed a report today by Zdenko Vranjes who claims, and I quote, that the Muslim extremists have set on fire [word indistinct] with Croat civilians on the roof. This is just another lie from the whole series of lies that the Croatian radio from the Neretva River valley sends out."

The First Corps Press Center reports on the situation in Sarajevo today, saying that "the chetniks throughout the days used their heavy artillery. They used howitzers, tanks, and 82- and 120-mm mortars from their positions on Mt. Trebevic and Borije against the city. Stari Grad was exposed to the heaviest shelling. The aggressor's artillery fired at Sokolje, Brijesce, Mojkica Brdo, and Mijatovici."

Edhem Badzak reports from Konjic that "the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army Sixth Corps Command has issued a statement today via the mass media to the members of the HVO and citizens who live on the territories under temporary control of the extreme wing of the HVO in the zone of responsibility of this corps. This statement says that since all the efforts on the behalf of the Sixth Corps to find a peaceful solution to problems between the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the profascist-oriented wing of the HVO had failed, we have undertaken a series of offensive operations during the last 10 days in order to place our forces into as favorable a position as possible, and save the population from further suffering. The results of these operations are a considerable expansion of the free territory and a complete defeat of almost all [word indistinct] of the HVO. The Herzeg-Stjepan Brigade has been totally demolished, and the remnants of that brigade have either fled in panic or surrendered. We again publicly address all the units of the HVO in the zone of responsibility of the Sixth Corps: Gentlemen, the statement of the Sixth Corps Command further says, even though we know that you are practically defeated now, we do not want to [word indistinct] or kill you. On the contrary, we want to continue to live with you and fight with you together against the evil that we are facing. Join the ranks of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army or leave the guns and join your families."

Serb Offensive in North Bosnia Reported

AU1507134093 Paris AFP in English 1329 GMT 15 Jul 93

[by Olivier Baube]

[Text] Sarajevo, July 15 (AFP)—Serb forces have launched a fierce offensive on the northern Bosnian town of Brcko and stepped up their shelling of Sarajevo, a U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) spokesman said here Thursday.

The fall of Brcko, located on the Croat-Bosnian border, would be a key victory for the Serbs as it would create a corridor between territory under their control in eastern and western Bosnia and in Croatia's Krajina region.

UNPROFOR said 35 shells rained down on southern and southwestern parts of Brcko Wednesday evening within a 35-minute period. Serb troops backed by tanks also launched an offensive on outlying regions near Brcko.

In the city of Mostar, in southern Herzegovina, troops from the mainly Moslem Bosnian army launched a fresh offensive against Croat positions in the region Thursday, the UNPROFOR said.

Several UNPROFOR officers said the Moslem troops appear set on controlling that area in order to gain access to the Adriatic coast, which would allow them to receive shipments of weapons.

Mostar, the chief city of the self-declared Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna, has been the focus of intense fighting between the two former allies for several weeks.

Thursday's battles were centered less than five kilometres (three miles) from the Croatian town of Metkovic, where the U.N. has large depots of food and other relief supplies.

Peter Kessler, a spokesman for the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), said the fighting had seriously hampered relief convoys trying to reach Bosnia.

Croatian authorities are also making it increasingly difficult for the convoys to cross into Bosnia by daily changing conditions for entry, Kessler said.

He said that in other related developments, three fuel trucks blocked at the Sarajevo airport since June 30 by Serbs besieging the city, were able to reach the Bosnian capital Thursday.

The trucks, carrying 75 metric tons of fuel, made deliveries to the city's main bakery, which had been closed for 10 days, to several hospitals and to a pub that has an electric water pump operated by a generator.

He said U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees Sadako Ogata had personally intervened during her visit to Sarajevo this week to lift the Serb blockade on the trucks.

The Serbs had demanded they be given one of the trucks carrying 25 tons of food before lifting their blockade.

Sarajevo residents were able to heave a collective sigh of relief Thursday when gas was restored throughout the city and water began flowing in the western areas.

Bosnian Serbs restored the gas after long arguments with their Moslem foes that threatened to scuttle an agreement to reconnect utilities in the beleaguered city.

The next phase is to restore electricity to all of Sarajevo and to repair downed power lines that come from Serbia proper and cross Moslem-held areas. The Moslems are opposed to that scheme as it would allow the Serbs to reactivate a munitions factory in Serb-held Vogosca.

In other developments, UNPROFOR spokesman Barry Frewer said Serb shelling of the city had intensified Wednesday. He said 224 artillery hits were counted Wednesday by UNPROFOR military observers stationed in the Bosnian capital.

He said the city's Kosevo district, where the central hospital is located, was one of the regions targeted.

Fighting was also reported in Fojnica, 40 kilometres (25 miles) west of Sarajevo.

In the eastern enclave of Srebrenica, designated as one of six safe havens by the U.N. Security Council, four mortar and two artillery shells fell on the demilitarized region, Commander Frewer said.

Army Claims Success in Expanding Free Territory

AU1507171993

[Editorial Report] Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian at 1300 GMT on 15 July carries in its regular 30-minute newscast several reports on fighting in the country.

The studio announcer says that "the chetniks used tanks against Gorazde this morning." The correspondent there, Fahrudin Becic, then takes over the report on a very poor line to say that "they also shelled the defense lines facing Foca and Cajnice."

Reporting from Zavidovici, an unidentified correspondent says that "a several-hours-long cease-fire was agreed upon today to allow the commission for exchange [of POW's] to complete their work. The cease-fire was supposed to come into force at 1000 [0800 GMT], and at 1015 the town suffered its worst shelling yet from all the artillery that the aggressor could get his hands on. The deafening sound of explosions stopped at approximately 1300, but now it has started again. Destructive projectiles are landing on residential areas. There have been civilian casualties, but we do not have the exact figures yet."

In his report from Maglaj, Hajrudin Sermic says that "the chetniks are concentrating heavy forces and equipment around the town, getting ready for the decisive offensive." He says that "chetniks of the worst kind are gathering around this town like vultures and there are some from Valjevo, as the commander of the (?Valjevo) Corps comes from this region."

The Gradacac Information Center reports that "this morning a recoilless gun from Krecane was used against the center, while 120-mm mortars were landing on Mionica and Vida. In the occupied part of Sibovac, in the village of Omeragici, a strong explosion was heard at 1040. There is evidence that the chetnik hordes have blown up the (?Nefter) there. And so yet another religious shrine has become a victim of the policy of genocide against the history and culture of the Muslim people." The report says that the afternoon is "much quieter than yesterday."

Borka Rudic reports from Konjic that "since the enemy artillery has been quiet today, the citizens could turn to everyday life and follow with care the latest successes of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army Sixth Corps units. The statement of the press service of that corps says that the Sixth Corps units have managed to repel all the attacks by the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] and the Croatian Army in the region of Kresevo. The statement further says that the villages of (?Pirin), (?Detinje), (?Kozje), and (?Gljive) were liberated in a strong counteroffensive, and the stronghold of the Croatian extremists [word indistinct] has been captured. The HVO fighters fared the same in the region of Fojnica and Kresevo, where several villages have been liberated in a fierce attack, and now the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army is in full control of Mt. Vranica and Mt. (?Bed). In successful counterattacks, the Sixth Corps fighters have captured several strongholds of the Croatian extremists in the communes of Gornji Vakuf and Prozor. The villages of Jurici and (?Banja Ucica) have been liberated." She says that "there have been successes in the Jablanica commune, where the free territory has been expanded to include the villages of Rodici, (?Zgugonjici),

and (?Tabancici), and Mt. (?Boksevica) and (?Turijina Ravan) have been captured."

Reporting from Hadzici, Jadranka Milosevic says that "a multiple rocket launcher from (?Stublovi) behind (?Orlovaca) fired this morning at civilian targets exclusively in the villages around Tarcin, killing two people and wounding six. As I report, and it is now 1300, enemy artillery can still be heard occasionally, firing at the positions of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and civilian targets. As we have learned from the Ninth Hill Brigade Command, there have been further clashes on the northern part of the Hadzici front between the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army and the HVO members from Kresevo." She cites the command of the Eight Motorized Brigade that "fierce fighting took place yesterday and this morning on the Trnovo front. The fighters of the 101st, Eighth, Fourth, 81st Motorized Brigade and the members of the special units have successfully repelled three combined tank and infantry attacks in the region of Dejcici. The chetniks lost two tanks, one self-propelled [samohotka], and a transporter in this fighting."

The Mostar Press Center cites today's statement by the Fourth Corps as saying that "the pro-ustasha forces of the HVO, with the support of the regular Croatian Army have launched a fierce offensive on the positions of the 48th Hill Brigade and the 41st Motorized Glorious Brigade of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army Fourth Corps on the southern edges of the Mostar commune and in the center of the western part of the city. The offensive has been particularly fierce in the region (?Kostine), (?Dracevici), (?Gnojnice), and (?Blagaj). The Mostar defenders have been repelling all these attacks, even though the HVO extremists have the constant support of the lethal fire from multiple rocket launchers, heavy cannons, howitzers, and tanks of the Croatian Army. The HVO terrorists have again been using Muslims as a live shield, Muslims taken from the concentration camp at the heliport." The cites the 1300 statement of the Fourth Corps Command, which is signed by Commander Arif Pasalic, as saying that "the aggressor's offensive has suffered defeat on all the parts of the front, and the pro-ustasha groups of attackers have been scattered."

Describing the situation in Sarajevo, the studio announcer says that "the aggressor has intensified his tank activities. A tank has shelled Vasin Han today. Several mortars have landed in the city center. At approximately 1400, the chetniks have started a collective tank attack on the city."

Croats Deny Holding Muslim Civilians

LD1507140293 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Report by Zdenko Vranjes from Mostar]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] The information office of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] defense department today denied the report carried by some foreign news agencies that Muslim civilians are being held in the HVO's Heliodrom barracks. The truth is that a certain number of people of Muslim nationality are in the barracks, but they are not civilians—and certainly not women or children—but prisoners of war who were directly involved with the Muslim army and its attacks on Mostar. These are able-bodied men who were charged by the Muslim army to do the same thing that illegal members of the Muslim army did during the attacks by Muslim forces on Bijelo Polje and Mostar's southern suburbs: overnight they turned from people in plainclothes into the most extreme Muslim fighters and often criminals. The imprisoned people are treated in accordance with international humanitarian law. Those who prove not to have been involved with the so-called Bosnia-Herzegovina army are released to go home, a statement says.

There is fighting today in central Bosnia as well. Three civilians were killed in an attack on Kiseljak, and there are dead in the Fojnica area as well, where Muslim forces are trying to break through the HVO's defense lines. An artillery attack was launched on Novi Travnik at around 1000.

Paper Blames Izetbegovic for Collapse of Country

93BA1203E Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 93 p 16

[Article by Slobodan Lovrenovic, reprinted from HRVATSKI LIST: "What Is This State of Bosnia-Herzegovina?"]

[Text] *The Serbs openly attacked Bosnia-Herzegovina, but it was definitively annihilated by the Muslims. Izetbegovic buried the idea of a state of three nations. One day, he will have to admit this to his own nation, writes Slobodan Lovrenovic.*

Slobodan Lovrenovic writes the following in the publication HRVATSKI LIST in Siroki Brijest:

As things stand right now, it would be hard to respond in the affirmative to the question of whether the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina exists. The territory of that state is defined by the so-called AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of People's Liberation of Yugoslavia] borders, although it is a well-known fact that 70 percent of that territory is effectively controlled by authorities about which one could say in the best possible case that they do not accept the sovereignty of the Bosnia-Herzegovina state. And of course, the remaining 30 percent of the territory could not be described as a region under the absolute sovereignty of the Bosnia-Herzegovina state, given the control exercised by two armed forces which, although characterized as components of a combined military force, are actually in direct conflict.

As far as the population is concerned, it must be said that no reliable figures are available, but that of the 4.3 million people who could apply for Bosnia-Herzegovina citizenship, a large number of them are no longer present

in this territory. Who will return and when is a big question, but it is hard to reckon with this population right now. Of these who are present in this territory, it would hard to come up with more than a million who still feel that they are subjects of an independent state of Bosnia-Herzegovina, which was never truly created. Clearly, despite the Serb aggression, this viewpoint—especially among Bosnian Croats and Serbs—was strongly promoted by the proclaimed policy of a basic Bosnia-Herzegovina nation and theories about a "reserve homeland."

Private Serbs and Croats

The situation with authorities and standard bearers of sovereignty is just as bad as, if not worse than, the previous features. The Bosnia-Herzegovina Presidency, the government, the ministries, the so-called Bosnia-Herzegovina Army, and the police are nothing more than the result of a failed attempt to achieve the idea of a Muslim state, by imposing the Muslim exclusivity of Bosnia-Herzegovina. Lacking democratic legitimacy as well as actual authority in the state that they ostensibly govern, these institutions with sonorous names have dragged themselves into the abyss. The use of "private Serbs and Croats" like Jovo Divjak and Stjepan Siber or Mirko Pejanovic and Mire Lazovic has yielded some results on the diplomatic front, but has had marginal effects on the functioning of government on the whole.

Hence the pressure by foreign factors for the creation of such standard bearers of sovereignty who will be able to count on the transparency of an integral Bosnia-Herzegovina, all of which without previous military victories by either side in the conflict. This means first of all that parties realistically assess that a definitive victory is not likely in the short term. Otherwise, this state will inevitably be buried with all the appropriate honors, and then it remains to be seen what to do next, by each nation separately and on its own, to the extent that object conditions permit.

Demitasse State and Government in Exile

Izetbegovic, Ganic, and the rest of the self-proclaimed Bosnia-Herzegovina leadership in Sarajevo could in the best case remain that which they have always been—leaders of the Muslim nation. The only problem is that it will be hard to maintain even that position, given the catastrophic results of their past actions and suicidal policy.

Certainly the possibility of forming some sort of Muslim ministate, even a state derisively referred to as a "demitasse state," is waning with each passing day. Therefore, all the powerful presidents, ministers, and ambassadors could very easily and quickly lose the small amount of territory that they regard as theirs, together with the population, and thus clearly be far-removed from any sovereign power. Perhaps only Alija Izetbegovic will remain the president of a nonexistent state (which is how he falsely and unjustifiably pictures himself even now) somewhere far off in exile, swaggering about over the next 10 years with his ridiculous entourage at various meaningless receptions organized for former kings, princes, and presidents. Some foreign exchange has already been "hidden away" abroad for such occasion, so that it will not be hard to find a place for a government in exile....

Only Name Remains of State

Of that state, only the name and the flag in front of the palatial UN building remain. The prospects of it being saved are truly meager, even though the Croats were vitally interested in its survival. This is the truth, be it bitter or less bitter, which Realpolitik must accept. Unfortunately, the expected support of the nation "that has no reserve homeland"—actually of its political leadership—in building a common Bosnia-Herzegovina state has been lacking. This is surprising to many people, but that is the way it is, and we must live with it. Like it or not.

The Serbs openly attacked Bosnia-Herzegovina, viewing it as an obstacle to the achievement of their Greater Serbia, but it was definitively annihilated by the Muslims. Alija Izetbegovic buried the idea of a state of three nations. Thus, one day he will have to admit this to his own nation as well. It is not important how he explains this. His dreams and plans are one thing, but the bitter fate of Bosnian Muslims, whose lives and survival Izetbegovic irresponsibly played with, are another thing. The judgment of history is not indulgent—thus concludes Slobodan Lovrenovic.

UN's Thornberry Accuses Croats of Provoking War

LD1507154893 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1525 GMT 15 Jul 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Zagreb, July 15 (TANJUG)—Deputy Commander of the U.N. Force (UNPROFOR) in ex-Yugoslavia Cedric Thornberry has accused Croatia of provoking a destructive Krajina-Croatia war because it has gone too far with its unilateral moves.

Thornberry made this accusation in an interview to Radio UNPROFOR concerning Croatia's announcement that it would apply force, if necessary, to re-open to traffic the Maslenica Bridge and the Zemunik Airport in that part of the territory of the Republic of Serb Krajina (RSK) which was captured by the Croatian Army in its January 22 offensive.

The RSK was proclaimed, after Croatia seceded forcibly from the former Yugoslavia in 1991, in the areas where Serbs are majority population. The Serbs in the newly-proclaimed state of Croatia refused to have their status reduced to a national minority.

In January, Croatia launched an offensive against the RSK, attempting to force its authority upon this territory which has been under U.N. protection (UNPA) since March, 1992.

Thornberry said that the Croats, because of their impatience and need to link their northern and southern sections economically, had gone too far with their unilateral moves without waiting first for the results of the talks.

The threat, said he, was in the Serb reaction to the unilateral Croatian action, and both sides would wage an exceptionally bloody and destructive war that could encompass other than the southern UNPA sectors. Under such circumstances, said he, even other parts of the former Yugoslavia might be plunged into a war, even against their will, and this threat was now really great.

The Krajina Serbs voiced readiness at the Geneva talks to reach an accord with the Croatian side about the uses of the communication lines in the RSK territory and Croatia on the basis of reciprocity, but Zagreb officials turned the idea down. Then the RSK authorities announced they would not tolerate any unilateral Croatian actions.

On Thursday, the Croatian side pompously reported that the assembling of a pontoon bridge at Maslenica was unwinding as scheduled and the bridge would be completed on time to be opened to traffic on Sunday, June 18.

Thornberry Position Viewed

LD1607093493 Zagreb HTV Television in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Station commentary; read by announcer]

[Text] The essence of UN officials' behavior so far has been complete neutrality in making statements so neither side could blame them for being biased and therefore interrupt negotiations. The UN Protection Force has been guarding this neutrality during all these long months of Serb attacks, destruction, and crimes. Their reactions seldom went beyond the line of simply registering the developments and issuing languid warnings to the aggressor side.

However, Cedric Thornberry is fastidious this time; having expressed his offensive understanding of Croatia's wishes, he made a clear accusation: The Croatian decision [on reopening the Maslenica bridge] is unilateral. I cannot believe he is unaware of how much credit he has given to the aggressor side by saying that. It can already be heard on Croatia's battlefields and be felt in its towns.

Mr. Thornberry should also be reminded that the procedure of negotiating on anything has got a beginning, objectives, deadlines, and results. If after months of procrastination it is still impossible to see the beginning of the fulfillment of all these elements, then negotiations have simply become meaningless, as they have proven to be talks for the sake of talks.

But in order not to leave this statement hovering in the air, it should be said that the conclusion can only be reached that it is precisely the long-lasting negotiations that suit the relevant world factors. Otherwise, the United Nations and all its officials would have to set about implementing what they have already said in their numerous resolutions and, after all, in the UN Charter. The results of the aggression cannot be accepted; Croatia is an internationally recognized state within clearly established borders and a UN member. The safeguarding of these principles is the fundamental task and the raison d'etre of the United Nations. Everything else can only be derived from that.

First Sections of Bridge Heading for Maslenica

LD1507190193 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Excerpt] The first convoy with the first sections [sekcije] of the future pontoon bridge at Maslenica has set off toward its destination. According to estimates, the 120-nautical-mile journey will take about 20 hours.

In the Split-based company of Brodospas, those carrying out this action are giving assurances that all work will be completed on 18 July as planned and announced. The pontoon bridge over Novsko Zdrilo is 277 meters long and weighs 2,500 metric tons and will enable traffic to flow between Dalmatia and other parts of Croatia—for the first time since 21 November 1991 when the old Maslenica bridge was destroyed. [passage omitted]

RSK Condemns Reconstruction

LD1507205893 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1954 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG)—The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Serb Krajina (RSK) said on Thursday that Croatia "is continuing its aggression on the RSK started on January 22" by "constructing a pontoon bridge over the Maslenica River" which is on Krajina's territory. The RSK was proclaimed in the territories with the majority Serb population following Croatia's violent secession from the former Yugoslavia in 1991. The local Serbs disagreed with being deprived of their rights and downgraded to the status of national minority.

Last January Croatia launched an offensive on the RSK aimed at putting under its control that territory, which was proclaimed a United Nations Protected Area (UNPA) in March 1992. The authorities in Zagreb have announced they will open to traffic the Maslenica bridge and Zemunik airport, two facilities in Krajina's territory seized by Croatian troops during the aggression on the RSK. Foreign diplomats have also been invited to attend the opening ceremonies.

The RSK Foreign Ministry statement made available to TANJUG points out that the presence of ambassadors accredited to Zagreb at the opening of the bridge and the airport "would be a proof of the international community's partiality" in the Krajina-Croatian conflict.

Army Reportedly Destroys UN Checkpoint, Abducts Civilians

LD1507210793 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1931 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Knin, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—While shelling the hamlet of Vujici in the Skradin hinterland, a Croatian tank crew scored a direct hit and demolished a UN Protection Force checkpoint in Pribirske Mostine at around 1230 today. Luckily none of the "blue helmets" from the Kenyan battalion were hurt, Borislav Martinovic, spokesman for the republic of Serb Krajina government, told reporters this evening, and this was confirmed by military sources in Knin.

According to the same sources, members of the Croatian forces kidnapped Janko Zecevic, age 65, near the village of Biljane in the region of Smrekovac at 1500. Croatian troops also abducted Marko Pozer, a civilian, and wounded Marinko Drca in the village of Pozderi in the Skradin hinterland. Croatian forces fired mortars out of multiple rocket launchers at the village of Smiljanici in the Benkovac-Zadar direction of the northern Dalmatian front at 1855. One civilian was killed in the attack. The Croatian Army also shelled civilian targets and positions held by the defenders of Krajina in the Skradin hinterland this evening.

Krajina Elicits Help Against 'Ustasha Monster'

AU1507175893 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] The assembly and the government of the republic of Serbian Krajina have called for volunteers to defend the republic. The proclamation stresses that the republic of Serbian Krajina is once again threatened by Tudjman's fascist army and his henchmen throughout the world. We are again faced with a struggle for life or death, freedom or slavery.

Fighters of the army of the Serbian Krajina, and many volunteers from all the Serbian lands, Serbs and friends throughout the world, are ready to defend the Krajina. However, the (?numerous) enemy army is just a few kilometers from the borders of the republic of Serbian Krajina. Brothers, volunteers, we need you once again, we need you more than ever. Join us once more. We are counting on you, because you have always helped us. We are waiting for you, so that together we can embark on the final battle with the bloodthirsty ustasha monster. This is stated at the end of the call for volunteers for the defense of the republic of Serbian Krajina, which has been initiated by the assembly and the government in Knin.

Long-Range Artillery Attacks on RSK Reported

LD1507173993 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1531 GMT 15 Jul 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Knin, July 15 (TANJUG)—The Army of the forcibly seceded former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia continued on Thursday to launch long-range artillery attacks on Benkovac, Korenica, Teslingrad and other places in the south of the Republic of Serb Krajina (RSK), the RSK Army sources said.

The RSK Army General Staff stated that because of the Croatian repeated attacks on towns and civil targets in the RSK, it had sent a sharp protest to the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] command and the blue helmet troops commander for the former Yugoslavia, French General Jean Cot.

According to available data, one civilian was killed in Korenica, on which 27 grenades were launched, while there were no official reports about casualties in other towns. In all the attacked places there were many wounded and great material damage was caused.

The RSK was proclaimed after Croatia's forced secession from the Former Republic of Yugoslavia in 1991, in the territory where Serbs are majority population, and because they had not accepted to be denied their rights and to be reduced to a national minority in the newly formed Croatian state.

On January 22, 1993, Croatia started an aggression on the RSK, aiming to force its authority upon this territory which has been under U.N. protection since March 1992.

The destruction of Serb villages and towns in the RSK by the Croatian Army could be considered as carrying out of ethnic cleansing, because the residents are forced to move out and their return is made impossible.

The RSK Foreign Ministry stated on Thursday that the latest Croatian Army attacks only proved that the Croatian authorities were trying to continue armed clashes, despite the efforts of the authorities in Knin to find a peaceful solution.

Army Attacks Serb Krajina From Skradin

LD1607135593 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1127 GMT 16 Jul 93

[Text] Knin, 16 Jul (TANJUG)—A fresh aggression by the Croatian Army on Krajina started with a heavy combined tank and infantry attack from the direction of the Skradin hinterland, the general staff of the army of Serb Krajina said in a statement issued today.

The attack was launched from the Skradin hinterland toward the villages of (Kistanje) and (Povrske). Croatian forces, the statement says, carried out the attack with all weapons at their disposal—artillery, howitzers, mortars, and multiple rocket launchers—the statement says.

The heaviest artillery attack was directed toward Djevrske, Kistanje, Bratiskovci, and other villages in this area, which is approximately 40 kilometers southwest of Knin.

The command of the Serb forces says in the statement that huge material damage has been caused, but that there have been no reports on possible casualties among the civilian population and fighters.

Although the infantry attack was repulsed, fighting is still in progress, the statement says. The Croatian Army is continuing to shell civilian targets.

Army of Serb Krajina units have been putting up fierce resistance to the heavy onslaught by the aggressor forces. They have kept their positions under firm control and have inflicted serious losses on the enemy, the statement says.

Concluding that this is a fresh aggression by Croatia on Krajina, the command of the Serb forces has invited all soldiers of the north-Dalmatian corps to join their units immediately.

Serbs Launch Artillery Attacks

LD1507082293 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Report by Krunoslav Prpic from Gospic]

[Text] Following last night's provocations in Vilaj, Medovaca, and Lipova Glava near Perusic, this morning at 0730 Serbs launched attacks on Stari Licki Osik, Vuksic, Gospic, and positions of Croatian defenders. More than 40 artillery shells have been fired on the Stari Licki Osik and Vuksic areas. According to initial reports by the Croatian army information service, one elderly civilan was killed. The attacks are still in progress and just before 0700 a general alert was sounded in the Gospic, Stari Licki, Osik, and Vuksic areas. Strong explosions can be heard as I am filing this report.

Serbs Again Attack Sibenik

LD1607081893 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 16 Jul 93

[Text] The Serbs are again destroying Sibenik, Zoran Bujas reports:

At 0829 the town shook with powerful explosions. Thus far, we have been able to ascertain that 10 destructive Oganj-type multiple-rocket system shells were fired on the town. There are no reports on casualties and material damage.

At 0520 Raslina village again came under Serb artillery attack; it was hit by 20 howitzer and three mortar shells. Houses in Raslina suffered huge damage but there have been no casualties. Part of the village remains without electricity.

A general alert for Sibenik and the northwestern part of Sibenik County is still in force, and the population is warned not to stay in the open for a long time.

Serbs Report Croatian Attacks in Dalmatia

LD1507101293 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0931 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Excerpts] Knin, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—Intense combat activities are continuing on the northern Dalmatia battlefield, the main headquarters of the Serb republic army said today.

Combat activities are mainly taking place on the Zadar-Benkovac and Obrovac parts of the front. Constant fighting has also been reported on the outskirts of Skradin. The Croatian Army is targeting many Serb villages in this area, particularly the villages of Cista Mala and Bratiskovci. [passage omitted]

According to the Krajina forces command, intensive clashes also took place on the Lika battlefield and in the Banija area.

In its report on the situation on the battlefield today, the same source warns that the Croatian Army is bringing in fresh troops and regrouping present units and military equipment along the demarcation line.

These activities indicate an intention by Croatian forces to begin an aggression against the republic of Serb Krajina, the main headquarters stresses.

Army Attacking Krajina Towns

LD1507222793 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2131 GMT 15 Jul 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Knin, July 15 (TANJUG)—The General Staff of the Republic of Serb Krajina Army has sent a call to all army conscripts who are on leave immediately to report to their units because of attacks by the Croatian Army on Krajina towns.

The Krajina Assembly and government on Thursday also called volunteers to stand in the defence of Krajina which was threatened by the fascist army of Croatian President Franjo Tudjman.

The army of the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia on Thursday carried out a strong artillery attack in the wider region of Korenica in Krajina, Serb military sources said.

Croatian troops also shelled the wider regions of Benkovac and Teslingrad, causing much damage by long-term action. There was also heavy destruction in the part of the front between Benkovac and Zadar in the villages of Smiljcic and Biljane from direct hits with artillery shells.

Krajina was formed by Serbs within the former administrative boundaries of Croatia where they are the majority population in answer to Croatia's secession from Yugoslavia in 1991. Krajina has been a United Nations-protected area since the spring of 1992.

The Krajina Army Command has reliable data that Croatia is determined to continue its aggression on the Republic of Serb Krajina.

Croatia attacked Krajina in January this year. The attacks continue despite a resolution adopted by the U.N. Security Council which called for the withdrawal of troops to earlier positions.

Red Cross Evacuates Officials From Conflict Areas

LD1507220593 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] Geneva, July 15 (TANJUG)—The League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (LRCS) has started evacuating its officials from areas in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia where armed attacks were reported on Wednesday, said a statement released by the LRCS on Thursday.

On Wednesday morning, fire from artillery and small arms was reported in the area of Karlovac and the shooting continued until after midnight, the statement said but did not elaborate.

Karlovac is situated in the U.N.-protected sector north in the territory which had formerly been within the administrative boundaries of Croatia until its violent secession from the Former Yugoslav Federation in 1991. In response to the secession, the Serbs formed their own state—the Republic of Serb Krajina—in the territories where they constitute the majority population.

During the shelling of Karlovac, a shell exploded outside the local transit refugee centre administered by the LRCS since last autumn. There are no reports about casualties among the refugees or LRCS officials. The statement also said that LRCS officials in Osijek had reported sporadic fire in that town last night.

The LRCS said it would monitor the security situation and that the evacuation of its personnel was a temporary measure.

The LRCS on Wednesday appealed for 53.6 million Swiss francs in aid for 1.4 million refugees and displaced persons in Former Yugoslavia.

Granic Protests Remarks by UK's Hurd

LD1507223593 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in English 2105 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mate Granic, met today in Zagreb with the British charge d'affaires, Chris Poole. Minister Granic expressed his concern regarding yesterday's announcement in parliament by British Foreign Minister, Douglas Hurd, regarding the possibility of applying economic sanctions against Croatia.

Dr. Granic stressed that the Croatian position regarding the resolution of the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina upholds the principles of the London conference, which means that an end to the crisis can only come about through negotiations by the three constituent nations.

Dr. Granic added that it would be beneficial for each country to examine what it has done or should have done to stop Serbian aggression. That is why Croatia did not see any reason for the imposition of economic measures, nor to make such threats, concluded Granic.

Granic Takes Issue With G-7 Political Declaration

LD1307180593 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Jul 93

[Text] Mate Granic, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister of the Republic of Croatia, has had a meeting with members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Zagreb to convey to them Croatia's positions on the conclusions of the Tokyo G-7 meeting and extend the invitation by President Tudjman to attend the opening of the pontoon bridge across the Maslenica straits and of Zemunik airport near Zadar.

Granic stressed that Croatia supports all basic conclusions of the Tokyo summit, but it cannot accept the assessments from point seven of the political declaration

that describes as equal the role of the Croats and Serbs in the clashes in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Croatia is adamant in its position that the war is the result of the Serb aggression, which the international community did not stop in time, and did not lend resolute support to the implementation of the Vance-Owen plan.

Conveying to the diplomatic corps the invitation by President Tudjman to attend the opening of Maslenica bridge and Zemunik airport, Granic explained that for Croatia this means the implementation of Security Council Resolution 847, and that Croatia has decided to take this step for economic, social, and humanitarian reasons.

Despite the fact that all negotiations with representatives of the rebel Serbs have so far failed, Croatia will try to resume talks and solve the problem of the reintegration of the UN-protected areas in a peaceful way, Granic said at the end.

Granic Blames EC for Bosnian Situation

LD1607141793 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1300 GMT 16 Jul 93

[Text] Croatia must not be accused of being the aggressor in the Bosnia-Herzegovina crisis. This was stated by Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granic to Hungarian radio after his talks in Budapest with Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky. He also firmly denied the hypotheses that Croatia, behind the scenes, is holding negotiations with Serbia on the division of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

It is not Croatia that is responsible for the continuation of the massacre in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Croatian foreign minister said. It is going on primarily because the EC is incapable of making the cease-fire and the peace agreements prevail.

Reacting to the provocation yesterday by Serbs in Croatia, the Croatian foreign minister said the mandate of the UN peacekeeping troops operating in Krajina in Croatia must be reviewed, because despite their presence the Serbs of Krajina were able to launch an artillery attack against Croatian territory. This state of affairs is unacceptable [tarthatatlan] for Croatia, Foreign Minister Granic said.

Granic on War, Future of B-H

93BA1203F Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 93 p 16

[Excerpts of interview with Croatian Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Mate Granic, by Drago Krpina, editor of the Croatian Democratic Community Party newspaper, originally published in that newspaper; place and date not given: "'We Should Not Remain Burdened by a Static Spirit'"]

[Text] *An entire outlook was based on the Muslims as the main victim of the Bosnia-Herzegovina drama, meaning that the way for possible intervention was paved by the media. During the so-called Mostar phase, both the Bosnian Croats and the Croatian state paid no small price for the need to make victims out of the Muslims. All at once, this house of cards tumbled. Time is needed for a new formula, a new approach, says Dr. Mate Granic.*

Upon his return from the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna, Croatian Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Mate Granic was interviewed by Drago Krpina, the editor of the Croatian Democratic Community newspaper, and the interview was published in that newspaper. We provide excerpts:

[Krpina] You had a large number of bilateral meetings in Vienna. Can you single out any of them?

Is there not a certain amount of grotesqueness in the fact that the world discusses human rights in Vienna while only a few hundred kilometers away Serbia is waging a war of conquest and committing horrible crimes against the civilian population? What kind of feelings can the Vienna conference elicit among the population of Biograd, for example, or the Croats of Travnik?

[Granic] All the participants are aware of this and many spoke of it. Alois Mock even did so on several occasions, because he is closest to the regions experiencing this horror in the southern Balkans. But Mock was not the only one. There was also a sense of frustration among participants in the conference about the fact that the conference itself could not do more in an utterly practical sense to halt this suffering and agony of the people. But this manifested awareness and feeling of solidarity with the Croat and other victim nations is itself very significant.

[Krpina] In the work of the conference and in the pronouncements of its participants, was appropriate attention devoted to the war being waged by Serbia against Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina, through which the most elementary human rights are being trampled and suppressed?

[Granic] The international community, especially its leading factors, does not have a completely unified stance toward resolving and halting the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and thus in all of southern Europe. This reflects unfavorably on the United Nations, and even more directly on the EC itself. Naturally, the most tragic consequences are "in the field." But despite everything, we should not accept this as a finished and inalterable fact; we should not remain burdened by a static spirit. On the contrary, we must act, and we are acting every day to cause some sort of shift, to move away from the current situation, taking advantage of some sort of breakthrough. Every day means a new challenge. We accept these challenges as part of the job. The latest challenge is the new round of talks in Geneva, with all the implications for the future of this region.

[Krpina] The latest Geneva talks have elicited various contradictory interpretations....

[Granic] Aware of the contradictory and sometimes malevolent interpretations and speculation in connection with the recently concluded round of negotiations in Geneva on the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina within the framework of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, it is necessary to emphasize several essential facts. The negotiations in Geneva were convened on Wednesday, 16 June 1993 by the cochairmen of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, Mr. David Owen and Mr. Thorvald Stoltenberg, after several days of traveling, negotiating, and consulting with nearly all the countries that emerged upon the disintegration of the former Yugoslavia and within the context of the mandate entrusted to them by the United Nations and the European Community. The negotiations in Geneva were attended by, among others, the president of the Republic of Croatia, Dr. Franjo Tudjman, the president of the republic of Serbia, Slobodan Milosevic, the president of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Alija Izetbegovic, and the president of the Republic of Montenegro, Momir Bulatovic. Amid the numerous topics connected to the crisis in the Balkans, the crisis and war in Bosnia-Herzegovina were the central topic of these talks and negotiations. At no point were direct negotiations conducted among the three sides; rather, the negotiating was done with the mediation services of Mr. Owen and Mr. Stoltenberg. Based on the statements made by participants, no final agreement was achieved in Geneva, even less a direct agreement between Serbia and Croatia on anything, least of all on a partition of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. With the mediation of the cochairmen, an accord was reached on a peaceful resolution of the crisis and on the need for certain revisions in the original Vance-Owen plan in order to make it more feasible and realistic, and in order to put it into effect as soon as possible to halt the fighting, the bloodshed, and the suffering.

[Krpina] It is now the second half of June. The three-month extension of the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] mandate in Croatia is running out. In the meantime, nothing has changed. The chetnik hordes continue to mercilessly attack Croatian cities, especially Biograd, Zadar, and Sibenik, and to kill innocent civilians. Life in those cities is increasingly unbearable. What can we expect over the next 15 days?

[Granic] It is true that there are provocations and attacks on the cities of Biograd, Zadar, and Sibenik every day, with tragic consequences, and that within the framework of its current mandate UNPROFOR has not fulfilled the basic provisions of the Vance plan, or rather the Security Council resolution, and that means the protection of Croatian borders, the maintenance of communication links, and the safe return of refugees. (...) According to current indications, the international community is willing to solidly reaffirm the territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia, including the protected areas and the pink zones, but there is still not enough clear support for a new UNPROFOR mandate, especially in the context of Chapter 7 of the UN Charter.

[Krpina] Why is the world silent about the crimes that Muslim units are committing against the Croat civilian population in central Bosnia?

[Granic] I would not say that it is completely silent about them and that it "does not see" them. The tragedy of central Bosnia was a certain [word illegible] for the international media and political public—this changeover of the main and greatest victim into just one of the perpetrators is something that is hard to digest and internalize. An entire outlook was based on the Muslims as the main victim of the bosnia-herzegovina drama, meaning that the way paved for possible intervention by the media was slowly built by the "general moral repugnance" of the public, which under present-day circumstances is the condicio sine qua non for any intervention by the world community, especially military. During the so-called Mostar phase, both the Bosnian Croats and the Croatian state paid no small price for the need to make victims out of the Muslims; we were even threatened with sanctions. All at once, this house of cards tumbled. Time is needed for a new formula, a new approach. But this was then followed by types of shifting. The latest Geneva talks are one such shift.

[Krpina] What is the realistic future of Bosnia-Herzegovina in this world?

[Granic] Through the mediation of the cochairmen, the government of the Republic of Croatia accepted in good faith the designated possible confederal or federal solution for the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, meaning the summary of the complex original idea of the Vance-Owen plan on 10 provinces in three confederal entities, and it remains faithful to the basic idea of the Vance-Owen plan of a separate, independent, integral, and sovereign Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina. For the Croatian Government, the possible confederal solution for the Republic of bosnia-herzegovina under no circumstances means the emergence of new confederations of its individual parts with neighboring states, i.e., with Croatia and Serbia; rather, it means exclusively the transformation, through agreement and negotiation, of our neighboring republic, which is currently ravaged by war, into a confederal or federal community of three constituent nations, which will be able to guarantee and satisfy their fundamental interests there.

For the Croatian Government and nation—which were the first to recognize the sovereignty and borders of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina and have steadfastly believed in the feasibility of many peace initiatives, especially the Vance-Owen plan—any legitimate solution achieved peacefully to which the constituent nations of Bosnia-Herzegovina consent, based on the principle of complete equality, will be acceptable, Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Mate Granic said.

Passenger Train Hits Antitank Mine; Many Casualties

AU1407164193 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Ljiljana Letica-Bobinac report from Petrinja]

[Text] The inhabitants of Banija and Kordun were woken this morning at around 0800 by a powerful detonation. It was an act of sabotage carried out on the Vrgin Most-Glina railway line. The passenger trolley hit planted antitank mines in the village of Donje Seliste. One of the mines exploded.

According to unofficial information there are casualties—two killed and a considerable number of injured. The sabotaging of the railway line was preceded overnight by the injuring of a soldier on guard at Vidusevacki Kriz. It is thought that there is a connection between the two incidents.

We still do not have official information about the accident. The members of the Glina police force and the district public prosecutor are present at the site. An investigation is in progress, after which we will have more concrete information.

Sabotage Suspected

AU1407204693 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Text] The explosion of two antitank mines on the railway bridge at the access point to Glina, town in the republic of Serbian Krajina, at 0755, killed two passengers of the passenger trolley, while 23 were injured, 12 of them seriously. It is thought that the antitank mines on the railway bridge across the Glina River were planted overnight by a Croatian sabotage group.

An intense investigation is underway. The site of the accident was visited by the civilian police of the United Nations Protection Force [UNPROFOR], who refused to give a statement for the public.

Krajina Parliament President on Unification

AU1507134393 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 93 p 6

[Interview with Mile Paspalj, president of the assembly of the republic of Serbian Krajina, by S.P. Stamatovic; place and date not given: "Babic and Leskovac in Geneva; What About Hadzic?"]

[Text] We have now, in July, given priority to the negotiation processes in Geneva. However, we have also been working on the preparations for passing the constitution and several other acts regarding the creation of the common state of the Serbian republic and the republic of Serbian Krajina. We will pass on the proposals to Serbia and Montenegro for all of us to unite and thus solve the Serbian issue in this century. Mile Paspalj, president of the Krajina parliament, said this at the beginning of an interview for BORBA. When we asked whether he considered such unification possible at this moment, Paspalj answered:

[Paspalj] Even with all the difficulties, pressure, and blackmail by the international community, I consider this to be a historical moment, a chance that the Serbian people will not have in the foreseeable future. We have come to realize that the threats from governments worldwide cannot affect the spirit of the Serbian people, as the wish to unite, shown in the referendum, is much stronger. We will deal with the first variation of the unification of the Serbian republic and the republic of Serbian Krajina by the end of the next three or four months at the latest, depending on the outcome of the international conference on Yugoslavia and the solution of the Bosnian problem, but we will not give up on unification.

[Stamatovic] Are the Geneva talks not being very fruitful?

[Paspalj] The negotiation process in Geneva between the Croatian and Serbian delegations will yield results the moment the chairmen and the Croatian side take into consideration the factual state of affairs: we are a sovereign state formed through the disintegration of Yugoslavia. The Croatians must talk to us about the issue of borders.

[Stamatovic] Is there a chance of war conflicts starting again?

[Paspalj] The frequent radical, threatening statements of the Croatian politicians stem from their weakness and fear for their positions on the political scene in Croatia. To touch the republic of Serbian Krajina, its major towns or its capital, Knin, would mean touching a nuclear bomb. In the event conflicts are renewed, Zagreb, which was bypassed in World War II by the will of the Croat Tito, could explode that very same moment. We are not some small state waging a war with sticks, ropes, logs, and small rifles, but a state with an elaborate and well organized defense system. In the military sense, they cannot harm us. The crazy statements of the Croatian leaders and a possible renewal of the conflicts could cause a general catastrophe both for Zagreb and the Croat population.

[Stamatovic] Much has been written lately about the division of political opinions in Krajina.

[Paspalj] The political decisions in the republic of Serbian Krajina are made by the parliament headed by me as president and aided by the leaders of the political parties, Mr. Milan Babic of SDS [Serbian Democratic Party] and Mr. Rade Leskovac of SRS [Serbian Radical Party], and Mr. Radoslav Tanjga [not further specified]. I am extremely pleased with the input of the two leaders. As even more serious political talks are in view between the republic of Serbian Krajina and the Republic of Croatia in Geneva, the contribution and participation of

Mr. Babic and Mr. Leskovac will be extremely important. My goals, as well as theirs, are crystal clear and the same, and I therefore see the possibility of their participation in the Geneva talks as a great contribution to the strengthening of our negotiation forces and positions. I will ask them to come.

[Box, p 6]

The Shameful Deeds of High Officials

[Stamatovic] Could you comment on war profiteering in Krajina?

[Paspalj] We are burdened by various internal problems, including war profiteering. There are cases of individuals acquiring fast money while the services in charge of controlling that are not coping well. Besides, some high officials are involved in these shameful deeds. In such cases radical things must be done regardless of the position or merit of the person in question.

[Stamatovic] Which high officials are you talking about?

[Paspalj] I am one of those people who do not proclaim a person guilty before the court does, but I hope that very soon the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Justice will do that.

Granic Says Bosnian Partition Is 'Only a Proposal'

AU1607091293 Vienna Oesterreich Eins Radio Network in German 1000 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Report on interview with Croatian Foreign Minister Mate Granic by Harmut Fiedler; place and date not given—in German, recorded]

[Text] [Fiedler] Formal talks on Bosnia's future are to be resumed in Geneva next week. This has been agreed upon by the international negotiators, by the Serbs and Croats, and by the leaders in Belgrade and Zagreb. The Bosnian State Presidency will probably make a decision today. President Alija Izetbegovic and his loyal Muslim politicians have so far refused to travel to Geneva and talk about the partition of the republic, as suggested by the Serbs and Croats. Yet this is to be discussed in Geneva, even though Croatia does not want to demand it openly. Foreign Minister Mate Granic even stated that his government supports the continued existence of a uniform state of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

[Granic] Croatia supports Bosnia-Herzegovina as a sovereign state, but the problem is the internal organization—whether it should be a confederation or a federation. The problem is that three peoples are living there.

[Fiedler] Granic relativized the plan for Bosnia's partition. It is only a proposal.

[Granic] The Croats and the Serbs in Bosnia-Herzegovina submitted a proposal concerning the principles of internal organization. Yet it is only a proposal. Croatia will support all possibilities for a solution.

[Fiedler] The Croatian foreign minister denied that his country has concluded any kind of agreement with Serbia and its President Slobodan Milosevic on Bosnia's partition.

[Granic] We have no agreement with Milosevic. Milosevic was the aggressor in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. This is the reality. We really have not concluded any agreement with Milosevic.

[Fiedler] Both the Muslims and the Croats are victims of the Serbs. Yet the Croatian foreign minister holds the Muslim leadership responsible for the fact that it was mainly the Muslims who suffered in Bosnia and who are likely to be the main losers of any future agreement.

[Granic] Before the war, particularly after the Serbian aggression, we submitted numerous proposals for a military alliance to the Muslims. Yet they [words indistinct]. They did not want to talk with the Croats.

[Fielder] They do not want to attend the talks in Geneva either, Granic stated. However, this is necessary because a compromise between the three Bosnian ethnic groups must be achieved. So far, no such compromise, which would have to grant the Muslims, the largest ethnic group, sufficient territory and security, is in sight. Not only the Serbs are responsible for that.

RSK Police Close POLITIKA Offices in Knin

AU1607101193 Belgrade VECERNJE NOVOSTI in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 93 p 9

[J.B. report: "POLITIKA's Offices Closed"]

[Text] The republic of Serbian Krajina police closed POLITIKA's offices in Knin yesterday. Milan Trbulin, head of the high commissioner for refugees, stated that the order for this came from Djordje Bjegovic, prime minister of the republic of Serbian Krajina, who intends to use POLITIKA's offices for one of the ministries. A special police unit of the republic of Serbian Krajina threw out all of the POLITIKA archives into the street. It is not yet known when POLITIKA newsstands will reopen in Knin.

Houses, Churches Destroyed in Petrinja

93BA1203C Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 93 p 7

[Article by Tomo Krizanic: "Remnants of Church for Cobblestone Road"]

[Text] *The chetniks even used women and children to plunder Petrinja, calling this "fixing up the city."*

Sisak—All week, Petrinja has been enveloped in smoke. The chetniks are burning down what is left of houses and economic structures in an effort to eliminate every trace of Croats in this eternally Croatian city, which they began savagely destroying in the summer of 1991, together with the so-called JNA [Yugoslav People's Army]. The occupiers even took women and children along on this big "cleansing" job. Under labor obligation, they help loot the remaining property of exiled or killed Croats.

HV [Croatian Armed Forces] scouts spot new fires every day in Petrinja, mostly on Gupceva, Turkulinova, and Kolarova Streets and the vicinity, as well as in the neighborhoods of Senjak, Slatina, Cesko Selo.... Explosions are also heard as chetniks blow up individual buildings, together with gunfire. That is the chetniks celebrating the destruction of the city. Also coming from that side of the Kupa River are the sounds of oriental accordion songs in which the rebel Serbs rejoice that they will not have to look at "ustashi" houses.

This spring in Petrinja the aggressors completely razed the old St. Catherine's Church on Kadiceva Street, the "First Croatian Salami Factory" building on Gunduliceva Street, and numerous family homes. Now they are finishing off the bombed St. Lawrence's Parish Church, and what is left of it is being taken to Banija, for their country roads to Bacuga and Luscani, the main chetnik hotbeds in the Petrinja region.

In "cleansing" the burned-out ruins, every remaining valuable object becomes the booty of local and "imported" chetniks, who came to Croatia for the war crimes in which the military-dictatorial authorities in the currently occupied territory permit them to indulge.

Through the latest "fixing up of Petrinja," as the arson and bombing are described by the rebel radio station, the city is becoming desolate and empty, while Croats have even more to do to rebuild it.

Law, Order Returning to Osijek

93BA1203D Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 28 Jun 93 p 4

[Article by Snjezana Canic: "Life in Osijek Safer: Nighttime Explosions Rare"]

[Text] Osijek—"Today, the label of a lawless city where crime is king is no longer attached to Osijek. That means that the previous team has done a tremendous job in establishing peace and safety in this region," Ivan Jarnjak, the minister of internal affairs of the Republic of Croatia, said while visiting the Osijek Police Administration on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by colleagues.

He announced several decisions on the appointment of key people in the Osijek Police Administration. Dubravko Jezercic has been appointed chief, with Anto Prgomet as deputy. The head of the Police Sector is Marijan Ivic, while the head of the Criminal Police Sector is Zeljko Vajda.

Thanking the previous chief of the Osijek Police Administration, Josip Rohacek, Osijek-Baranja Zupan Branimir Glavas said, "The situation today is considerably better, while the explosions that often used to shake the city at night are now rare. We still have plenty of problems, because we have been living in war for two years now. It is with great concern that I regard the problem of economic crime as the greatest danger to the Croatian state. In that regard, I can promise help and cooperation."

Addressing the security of this region, Deputy Minister Josko Moric noted that in April there was a 17 percent drop in all types of crime, which is much better than predicted, so that even greater progress can be expected. However, he also emphasized the alarming traffic safety situation, a problem that is not limited to Osijek, saying that prevention is necessary. Every day, two or three people die in traffic accidents. Over the course of 10 years, 2,000 people are injured in traffic accidents, while around 12,000 people are killed. In the Osijek region, the largest number of traffic accidents occur on Thursdays and Saturdays between 1600 and 2000, while the population under the age of 24 is most at risk.

Emphasizing the importance of a new Croatian police organization, Moric said that it is necessary to improve border surveillance, noting that there are indications that one can cross the border illegally in this region for 100 to 200 German marks. With regard to the UNPA [UN Protected Area] zones, it is necessary to continue with preparations for returning and to reinforce patrols at all control points, especially because of the situation associated with the so-called referendum.

Discussing the problem of economic crime, Deputy Minister Marijan Benko stressed that in conjunction with transformation there should be cooperation with other ministries in order to track down irregularities. The misuse of humanitarian aid and smuggling must be combatted.

With regard to indictments for terrorism and war crimes, Benko says that they must be supplemented. Specifically, it is noticeable that certain people who went over to "the other side" during the homeland war are now returning.

It was emphasized that the new police organization will more clearly define the responsibilities and the jobs performed by police officers. This model gives priority to prevention, so that personnel changes can also be expected in accordance with police expertise and duties.

At the end of the conversation, Minister Jarnjak said that for the first time in history the Croat nation has its own police, which implies a high level of responsibility, the honorable performance of duties, and the complete security of all citizens who respect Croatian laws.

Serb 'Rebels' Ban Newspaper in Krajina

93BA1203B Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 26 Jun 93 p 6

[Unattributed HINA report: "Ballots Printed by Martic and Mladic"]

[Text] Serb rebels have banned OKUCANSKI LIST, which revealed new details about the Serb "referendum" and about divisions within the Knin leadership.

Nova Gradiska—According to information available to journalists, 15 June was the publication date of the first issue of the newspaper OKUCANSKI LIST in temporarily occupied Okucani. The publisher of the newspaper is the Wartime Presidency of the so-called Okucani Opstina, and it was reportedly banned immediately after printing. Even before this newspaper had left the GLAS printing house in Banja Luka, the military police from the 1st "Krajinan Corps" seized almost the entire press run in a nighttime action and later set it on fire.

It is unknown what all the possible reasons for banning OKUCANSKI LIST might be, but it is a fact that there were several articles in it written in a propagandistic style, articles that are proof of the internal showdowns among the Knin rebel leadership. For example, in one article it was alleged that General Ratko Mladic and Milan Martic have a private printing press in Belgrade where the ballots for all so-called "referendums" proclaimed by the occupying Serb authorities are printed, including the ballots for the latest "referendum." In addition, new documents for the occupying Knin authorities are said to be printed at this printing press. The author of the article concludes that the Serb leaders are hiding their capital in safer areas so that they can abandon those whom they are leading in the occupied parts of Croatia and go to Belgrade.

Also published was a story about the "Daruvar referendum," which OKUCANSKI LIST alleges was secretly organized among Serbs in the Daruvar region. The article alleges that of the 3,114 Serbs who voted in the referendum, 73 percent expressed their loyalty to Croatia, which OKUCANSKI LIST uses to threaten the organizers of the referendum, whom it calls "traitors."

Also published in the newspaper were brief reviews of the refugee status of Serbs who fled to Serbia from occupied Croatian territory. Their return to this territory is sought in one article in OKUCANSKI LIST.

Judging from the names of the publisher, editor, and journalists of OKUCANSKI LIST, the majority of whom are members of Seselj's Serbian Radical Party, the paper's articles contain clear criticism of the heads of the rebel Serb authorities in Knin from the viewpoint of Seselj's radicals. One of the articles was signed by outside correspondent Dragan Stupar, the chairman of the radicals for Western Slavonia and a member of the Serb "police." The chairman of the Publishing Council of OKUCANSKI LIST is Veljko Vukelic, who after the March replacement of the Serb leadership of Pakrac became the main political figure in the occupied party of Western Slavonia, in charge of imposing order on that territory. Chief and responsible editor Zeljko Mandic is a former correspondent for Belgrade's POLITIKA, and currently works for the information service in Okucani and for Radio Okucani.

Federal

Assembly Asks Russia To Lift 'Inhuman Sanctions'

LD1607122293 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 16 Jul 93

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG)—Deputies of the Federal Assembly today adopted a letter to the Russian Supreme Soviet, calling for the initiation of a procedure toward lifting the sanctions against Yugoslavia.

"Bearing in mind that the complete absurdity of the imposed sanctions against the Serbian and Montenegrin nations has become manifest over the past year, we request you to initiate a procedure in the United Nations aimed at lifting these profoundly inhuman sanctions, or at least to make it known that Russia will no longer partake in their implementation," the letter says.

In the letter, the Federal Assembly reiterates Yugoslavia's consistent adherence to a policy of peace, and underscores that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is in favor of the continuation of the peace negotiations and processes leading to the resolution of the problems in former Yugoslavia.

Serbia

New Government Ministers Appointed

LD1407212593 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1847 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Summary] Belgrade, 14 Jul (TANJUG)—The Serbian Assembly today voted on the government proposals to appoint a new deputy prime minister and five ministers. In a public vote 139 deputies voted in favor, 26 against, and four abstained.

Stanoje Andjelkovic, president of the Finance Committee, was appointed deputy prime minister, a post vacant since Zoran Arandjelovic was relieved of duty to become the assembly speaker.

The following are the new ministers in the Serbian Government:

Milivoje Lazic, minister of education, replacing Danilo Markovic;

Borislav Antic, minister of health, replacing Milos Banicevic;

Nikola Ristivojevic, minister of labor, war veterans' issues, and social welfare, following the resignation of Jovan Radic;

Radisa Djordjevic, minister of trade and tourism, replacing Velimir Mihajlovic;

Mihalj Kertes, minister without the portfolio.

Government Reshuffle Scheduled for Sep

AU1407203293 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1730 GMT 14 Jul 93

[Spomenka Jovic report from the Serbian Assembly]

[Excerpt] The afternoon part of the Serbian Assembly's session was marked by Prime Minister Nikola Sainovic's proposal for changes in the republican government, which was submitted to the deputies after the morning break. Announcing the new structure of his government, the republican prime minister proposed for the vacant post of the former deputy prime minister and current Serbian Assembly Chairman Zoran Arandjelovic, Stanoje Andjelkovic, chairman of the assembly council for finances.

Danilo Z. Markovic remains in his post as deputy prime minister, while Milivoj Lazic, professor at the Technical University, was proposed as education minister.

Premier Sainovic proposed Dr. Borislav Antic, acting manager of the Serbian Health Care Institute, to take the place of health minister Milos Banicevic. According to the prime minister's proposal, the new minister for labor and social policy is to be Nikola Ristivojevic, manager of the Republican Institute for the Labor Market. Let me remind you that former minister Jovan Radic recently resigned from this post.

Radisa Djordjevic, assistant to the manager of the Republican Directorate for Commodity Reserves, has been proposed as trade and tourism minister. Deputy Mihal, Kertes has been proposed as the only minister without a portfolio.

Clarifying his proposal briefly, republican Prime Minister Nikola Sainovic stressed that a more extensive reconstruction of the government's structure was in store in September.

[Begin Sainovic recording] I would just like to say that this is a filling in of the government. As we said, in September we will have a reconstruction of the government, which will involve more than just personnel, with the goal of uniting functions with the Federal Government. We will be doing this in September.

These are changes which I am proposing now, convinced that these changes will strengthen the government's structure and improve its efficiency in this day and age. [end recording]

Numerous remarks by the opposition deputies followed this proposal: Why did the former ministers not answer for their former actions, why was the proposal presented as a package and not individually, why is the government not proposing people who will influence the improvement of the living standard, why is there no explanation for new ministers and guarantees that their work will be better. Here is a characteristic answer to these remarks. It was made by deputy Jovan Belic.

[Begin Belic recording] Let me tell you something, gentlemen. You never once mentioned the sanctions, because they suit you. How can the government work under the sanctions? You do not mind either Sainovic or Milosevic, you mind the honest, intelligent, Serbian folk who will never elect you. That is all. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Seselj: Generals 'Steeped in Corruption'

AU1507153893 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] The Serbian Radical Party [SRS] was shocked at the information issued after the meeting of the Supreme Command, which said that certain irregularities have been registered, but that everything is being postponed for some later date, said President [of the Serbian Radical Party] Vojislav Seselj at a regular press conference. Dragoljub Stankic reports:

It is not irregularities that have been registered, but criminal acts in business transactions between the First Army District and the private company owned by [Chief of General Staff General Zivota] Panic's son, claims Seselj. In his opinion, everything that General Panic has to say regarding the state commission's report, he should only address to the court whose domain this is, after the ruling.

[Begin Seselj recording] It is unacceptable, completely unacceptable for us, that the pensioning off of a large group of generals is being prepared, and that this is a smooth way to remove certain generals who are steeped in corruption, and who deserve to be replaced. [end recording]

The Serbian Radicals are calling the public's attention to the huge swindles regarding the purchase of wheat. Funds for the purchase must not be directed through merchant banks, mediators, that is, because they are making a huge profit while only causing damage to the state, stresses Vojislav Seselj.

[Begin Seselj recording] Therefore, it has become obvious that both the government and the National Bank of Yugoslavia have been enslaved by various smugglers, profiteers, and criminals, who are living off the people, and are simply dragging us further into ruination. [end Seselj recording]

Macedonia

Gligorov Denies Accepting Name 'New Macedonia'

LD1507214393 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2103 GMT 15 Jul 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Skopje/Athens, July 15 (TANJUG)—President of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia Kiro Gligorov on Thursday denied reports in foreign media that he had accepted the name of "New Macedonia" for his republic.

This is said in a statement issued by Gligorov's office in connection with a letter of the U.N. Secretary-General Butrus Butrus-Ghali informing the Macedonian president that he had designated U.S. diplomat and former cochairman of the international conference on the former Yugoslavia Cyrus Vance mediator in the Athens-Skopje dispute.

Greece, an E.C. member-state, argues that the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia does not have the right to use the name Macedonia because a northern Greek province has the same name and Athens sees it as a territorial pretension.

In April this year, Macedonia was admitted to the United Nations under the provisional name "the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia."

Montenegro

Government Takes Over Railways After Strike

LD1507220093 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2054 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Excerpts] Podgorica, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—The Government of Montenegro this evening decided to take over control of the public railway company of Montenegro.

The Montenegrin Government took this decision bearing in mind the incalculable harmful consequences resulting from the railway workers' strike in terms of the transportation of passengers, the halt in the distribution of semiprocessed raw materials and raw materials for a large number of enterprises, as well as in terms of the endangering of the future transformation of this collective. [passage omitted]

The Montenegrin railway workers went on strike at 1000 today, requesting that they receive the same pay as their colleagues in Belgrade and requesting the resignation of the management team.

Police Seize Arms Stolen From Army Barracks

AU1507145193 Belgrade VECERNJE NOVOSTI in Serbo-Croatian 12 Jul 93 p 2

[V.R. report: "Bus Full of Rifles"]

[Excerpt] Members of the Herceg-Novi Security Center have broken a chain of smugglers of arms from the barracks in Kumbor. They confiscated 37 automatic rifles, three pistols, 16 bombs, and more than 1,000 bullets of various calibers. Nineteen persons were taken in for questioning and 13 were kept in detention. Several dozens of people were involved in these operations either directly or indirectly.

The weapons reached Sandzak and Kosovo through smugglers' channels. The arms were discovered when Radomir Kastratovic, Dalibor Jakic, and Predrag Stojanovic were transporting 31 rifles to Berane in a bus belonging to the Tara company from Cetinje. The bus was commuting between Herceg-Novi and Skopje. Stojanovic and Jakic returned but Kastratovic stayed there to continue the distribution of rifles. He sold four rifles to the Muslims in Rozaj and one rifle in Pec. The police found one automatic rifle on him. [passage omitted]

Kosovo

Serbian Police Raid Homes in Malisheve

AU1507181493 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 15 Jul 93

[Text] From 1000 [0800 GMT] until after 1800 yesterday, fierce police violence, following the familiar evil pattern of monstrous Serbian chauvinism against innocent and defenseless Albanians, engulfed Lleshke e Drenos, Bubavec, and Kieve villages, as well as the Detonice district in Malisheve commune.

Thus, in Vashkadrenoce, under the pretext of searching for arms and searching for former Albanian policemen, a police detachment from Kieve and Krine of more than 30 well-armed men surrounded the place and raided the Sadri, Fatmir, and Shaban Krasniqi family homes. The building was excessively vandalized to the accompaniment of foul anti-Albanian insults, and the destruction of furniture and the tearing down of many pictures. The police only found a revolver in Shaban's home. After asking about former policeman Fadil Krasniqi and Bekim Krasniqi, who did not report for military service, and since they were not at home, the police mercilessly beat Hazir Krasniqi, Fadil's brother Shaban, and his nephew, Sefedin, seriously injuring them. All three required medical help.

At about 1200, after sealing off all the exits and entrances, the same detachment raided the homes of brothers Haxhi, Isuf, Hamit, and Seit Kryeziu from Bubavec, initially trying to find Hamit, a former policeman. The homes of brothers Mustafe and Daut Kryeziu, and Ibish and Nuri Kryeziu, were also raided, in a search for another former policeman called Skender. Though they did not find any arms during this search, they gave a merciless beating to Mustafe and Daut, Ibish's son Hode, Skender, and his uncle Asllan. All required medical treatment.

At about 1600 on the same day, the homes of former Albanian policemen Ram Berisha and Sinan Maliqi from Kieve, and Armit, Haxhi, and Zeqir Guncati from the Stefanice district were raided. The police found no arms there either, but they severely beat up 60-year-old Haxhi Gunsati, his 18-year-old son Vesel, 31-year-old Besie Gunsati, and [word indistinct]-year-old Gunsati [passage indistinct].

Bukoshi Calls For Deployment of UN Troops

AU1507075093 Pristina KOSOVA DAILY REPORT No 140 in English 14 Jul 93

[Unattributed report: "Deep Concern Expressed by the Government of Kosova"—issued by the Democratic League of Kosova]

[Text] The Government of Kosova showed deep concern on the recent development in Kosova in a statement issued yesterday, and signed by the Prime Minister Bukoshi, which states:

"The Government of the Republic of Kosova is deeply concerned about the seeming escalations in our territory by the Serbian police and army forces. What otherwise has become routine in Kosova, is nowadays exceeding expectations and becoming threatening to the overall situation in Kosova, and broader in the region. The still unresolved question of the CSCE long-term mission has given the local police and army forces a free hand to increase their repression. Three days ago, on the pretext of arms searches the police stormed the house of my deputy, beating his brother and summoning him to the police headquarters. Other party leaders and activists have been treated likewise over the last fortnight and there is no sign of discontinuation.

"Under such conditions of daily harassment, when anger might easily translate into clashes, the world must come to our aid in pre-empting the means to the accomplishment of the well-known scenario. Kosova calls upon the government of the CSCE participating states to exert mounting pressure for the implementation of decisions. In this context, the decision of the Stockholm Council Meeting on the positive impact of the deployment of the UN preventive forces in Kosova must be timely implemented.

"The Government of Kosova hails every move at preventing the spread of armed conflict in the territory of former Yugoslavia and broader. We especially welcome the arrival of the U.S. soldiers in neighbouring Macedonia, as a concrete and very efficient preventive action. We welcome the good intentions and the good job which the whole UN force has been and will be doing in this regard. Their presence is a guarantee for us as well, and we look forward to having them in Kosova soon. For we believe that the realities are such that Macedonia and the region could only be destabilized and, indeed, involved in war if that happens to Kosova. We, thus, believe that Kosova has to be saved first by bringing in the UN forces, as foreseen in Secretary General's 'An Agenda for Peace,' and the above decision of the CSCE. Only by doing so will the region feel safer. We call upon the world community, the UN, the CSCE, the NATO and upon the contributing countries to take that decision NOW.

"The people of Kosova are not otherwise alone and desperate. The Government is doing the utmost to keep the rising anger under control and not to let the worst come to the worst, for, if that becomes a reality, we'll know how to manage. Only at a very expensive cost for the whole region. We appeal to you to help the Government of Kosova maintain the situation."